

DAILY REPORT

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WALDHEIM ON ISRAELI ATTACK, OTHER ISSUES

OW091736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim condemned here today the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, he said, "The bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant is in clear contravention of international law and must be condemned. This development has to be viewed with the utmost seriousness, not only in itself but as regards possible consequences for international peace and security."

On present international developments, Waldheim said that the world was full of contradictions, with tension aggravating between the West and the East, and between the two super-powers in particular. He said that everybody agreed that disarmament was imperative and that continuation of the present arms race would lead to destruction. However, the export of weapons was going on endlessly and \$500,000 million are spent on armaments annually. He called upon all nations concerned to put an end to such a trend and work for disarmament negotiations.

Referring to regional disputes in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, he stressed that unresolved, these disputes could often be accompanied by the danger of intervention in one form or another, independent of the intention of the big powers. He saw it the obligation of all to do their utmost to resolve these disputes.

Waldheim also spoke about the international conference on Kampuchea to be held in New York next month. He said, "It is certainly a handicap for the conference that Vietnam has indicated to us it is not participating in the conference." Waldheim hoped that all countries concerned would participate in the conference which is to be convened on schedule.

Beijing Arrival, Comments

OW101214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today refuted Israel's criticism of him for his earlier condemnation of the Israeli airstrike against Iraq's nuclear reactor. He repeated that the raid constituted "a violation of international law." He added: "Certainly a very serious situation was developed through this incident." The UN secretary general was speaking at Beijing international airport shortly after his arrival for talks with Chinese officials.

Commenting on Israel's criticism that he had "exceeded the limits of his office" in voicing his condemnation in Tokyo yesterday, Mr Waldheim said: "It's certainly not true. I think, on the contrary, it is my duty to speak out on such cases. I think I said the same as all the members of the Security Council. They all condemned this act and all shared what I expressed in the statement that Israel's air raid constituted a violation of international law."

Asked if the Israeli raid had given rise to a fundamentally new stage in the Middle East conflict, Mr Waldheim said: "Certainly a very serious situation has developed through this incident. I have made a public statement that this constitutes a violation of international law."

Asked if the UN Security Council will hold a meeting to discuss the event, he said the Security Council will have to wait for the meeting of the Arab League. "So it will take place soon but the date has not been fixed yet," he said. "As far as I know, the meeting of the Security Council will not take place before the weekend or somewhat later."

On the purposes of his visit to China, Mr Waldheim said: "I intend to discuss with Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua the international situation which is very serious right now." He added that the discussions will also cover problems in Asia and that the projected international conference on Kampuchea will be one of the issues. He said he hopes the situation arising from the Israeli bombing will not cut short his stay in China.

Upon their arrival here, Mr and Mrs Waldheim and their party were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, He Liliang, and others.

YANG JINGREN MEETS MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW091802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yang Jingren met here today with a Muslim World League delegation led by Ahmad Saleh Jamjoom, chief of the Koran Publishing Department of the league. Yang Jingren briefed the delegation about China's policies on nationalities and religion. He said "after the downfall of the gang of four, China's policies on nationalities and religion have been restored and equality among nationalities and religious freedom have been ensured." Jamjoom said that the delegation was warmly received by Chinese Muslims in Xinjiang.

Present were Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the association, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council. In the evening Xiao Xianfa gave a banquet in honor of the delegation.

UN AGENCY REPORTS ON STATUS OF ENVIRONMENT

OW050809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--The old phrase "prevention is better than cure" is finding its new meaning in environmental protection, according to the "1981 State of the World Environmental Report" delivered here to mark the 'World Environment Day' on June 5.

In his report, the United Nations Environment Program's (UNEP) executive director Mustafa Tolba noted that the pollution damage in developed countries costs about 3 to 5 percent of the gross national product, while environmental protection costs only 1 to 2 percent of GNP. Only 0.5 to 1 percent of GNP is needed by developing countries if their environmental budgets mainly go to improving drinking water supplies and sanitation, the director said. Another example: If a barrel of oil is spilled in the sea, the cleaning up of oil-spills costs 1,000 dollars per barrel spilled.

"Prevention is the only available option," urges the report. Therefore, various countries in the world should allocate adequate finances for environmental protection. If the systems of safe drinking water and sewage should be constructed in the Third World, the report says, the incidence of diseases like typhoid, dysentery, cholera and schistosomiasis could be halved. The report warns against the irresponsible disposal of wastes and stands for governing the use of chemicals and for effective controls to prevent the pollution and over-use of underground water supplies, which account for over 90 percent of the safe fresh water available to man.

The report also warns against the spraying of toxic chemicals on food crops and the use of thousands of man-made chemical compounds. The report estimates air pollution in the Soviet Union costs the country \$38 per person per year while the cost of air pollution damage in the United States every year is at least two billion dollars.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON OPPOSITION TO TAIWAN ARMS SALE

OW100716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said today that China remains opposed to the United States selling arms to Taiwan. In a statement to a XINHUA correspondent, the spokesman said: "We have time and again made it clear that we would rather receive no U.S. arms than accepting continued U.S. interference in our internal affairs by selling arms to Taiwan, to which we can never agree. Should the United States continue to sell arms to Taiwan in disregard of our repeated expressions of resolute objection, we certainly will give a strong response."

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY'S RETURN TO MIDEAST NOTED

OW051859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department announced today that President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib had left Washington today on another peace-making mission to the Mid-East countries over the crisis touched off by the deployment of missiles in Lebanon, according to reports from Washington. This followed Habib's three-week shuttling diplomacy last month between Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Saudi Arabia trying to avert war between Syria and Israel over the missile crisis. Habib was recalled back to Washington on May 27 to report on his mission.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday that the Reagan administration believes none of the parties wants war and that there is still hope of a peaceful solution to the crisis. Habib also believes that a solution to the crisis by way of negotiation is "achievable." The spokesman also pointed out that the various sides which had held negotiations with him "are willing to receive him" and that the envoy's current trip is "open-ended."

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO U.S.

OW071230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Claude Cheysson, French minister of foreign relations, said at a press conference here this afternoon that the fast installation of additional nuclear warheads by the Russians, the SS-20, the Back-fires, changed the balance at world level. "This is an additional danger which we cannot accept," he said.

He said France, although not a member of the military side of the NATO, has a direct interest in the December 1979 NATO decision to modernize its nuclear forces in Europe. He held that the United States should enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear forces. "But in Europe, we should do everything in order to show to the Russians that we mean business and that we cannot accept that unilateral change in the balance of nuclear forces in the world."

The French minister concluded his three-day visit to Washington today. During the visit, he met with President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, had two meetings with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and met other Cabinet members. This is the first contact between representatives of the two new administrations. Cheysson stressed after his arrival here that the new government of France would remain "a reliable partner in the Atlantic alliance." It is agreed that Vice President George Bush will visit France on June 24 to establish ties with President Francois Mitterrand.

Speaking to reporters after concluding a second day of talks with Cheysson at noon today, Haig said that they had extensive discussions and he is confident that through the talks they have established rapport in the prospect for dialogue in the future which would be rewarding and constructive from the standpoint of a "long-standing friendly and alliance relationship" between France and the United States. Haig characterized the discussions as "having common assessments" on a wide range of international issues. It can be said in general that there was a "complete consensus" that there be no foreign intervention in Poland and the Polish people be permitted to determine their own future. We also agree on the imperative of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan," Haig said, adding that "this maintains a central objective of the American, French as well as other allies' positions."

He said that they agree to "continue to work actively together and in concert" on the problems of southern Africa. They also concluded that it is essential to continue efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East, "both in the context of the current effort of Mr Habib in the Lebanon situation and in the longer-term aspects toward peaceful settlement there," the secretary said.

The two sides also agree on the need of the "continuing vitality" of the alliance itself, which, Haig said, they both consider to be "fundamental to peace and stability in Europe today" and with global contributions as well.

But the two sides have different views on some issues as indicated by Minister Cheysson at the press conference. On the Middle East issue, for instance, Cheysson stressed two broad principles which he said should be behind any settlement: all states in the region must be secure, must be guaranteed within the international borders recognized by the international community and all people in the region including the Palestinian people have a right to a homeland and have a right to the free expression of their will.

On the North-South relations, the French minister laid more stress on the role of the South. Saying that France is a small country with few natural resources, limited domestic markets and much dependence on the South, he believes that the South has a great role to play. "We need their aid," he said. "We are not going to keep the South in our camp simply because we have military forces or because they will depend on our aid.... The South is one of the keys of the world of tomorrow." Indicating differences between the United States and France, Cheysson said, "We both say North-South, we don't talk about the same thing."

[as received]

Cheysson also expressed his concern over the U.S. high interest rates and the rise of the dollar's value, saying they have caused serious problems for European economies.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES MILITARY SPENDING

OW080452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Washington report: The U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution on 4 June authorizing military expenditures amounting to approximately \$7 billion and sent it to the Senate for examination and approval. The resolution approves the budget submitted by the U.S. Government for 773 projects of 499 military facilities. They include expenditures for U.S. forces in Europe, construction of buildings and roads for land-based MX cruise missiles and the construction of military facilities for the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East, Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions. The funds will be used in the 5 years beginning in fiscal year 1982.

DPRK ENSEMBLE FETED IN SHANGHAI, DEPARTS

OW091703 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Korean People's Army [KPA] ensemble led by Pak Kye-tuk has successfully concluded its friendly visit to and performance in Shanghai.

The municipal people's government hosted a farewell banquet on 8 June to warmly congratulate the ensemble for its successful performance. Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor, presided over the banquet. Attending the banquet were Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor; Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CCP Committee; and Chen Xinren, vice minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Also attending the banquet were Pai Yong-chai, minister-counselor of the Korean Embassy in China, and Yi Sok-Chang, deputy military attache.

Mayor Wang Daohan and ensemble leader Pak Kye-tuk gave warmhearted speeches at the banquet wishing that Sino-Korean friendship will last forever. The KPA ensemble will leave Shanghai on 9 June.

Ends Shanghai Tour

OW091828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Shanghai, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The Korean People's Army ensemble ended its performance tour here and left by special train this morning. The Korean artists were seen off at the railway station by Zhao Xingzhi, vice mayor of Shanghai, and Chen Xinren, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who accompanied the ensemble here from Beijing. The Korean ensemble gave five performances here. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, attended a performance.

The Korean artists also visited the site of the first national congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai industrial exhibition. The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a banquet in honor of the Korean artists yesterday evening. The Korean ensemble will tour Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, and give two more performances in Dandong, in the northeast province of Liaoning, before going home.

PRC ENSEMBLE HOLDS PREMIERE IN PYONGYANG

OW070111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--The China Gansu song and dance ensemble gave its premiere of the dance drama "Silk Road Episodes" in Pyongyang's grand theatre this evening to the warm welcome of the audience. Among the 2,000 people watching the performance were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and secretary of the central people's committee and Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art.

Yim Chun-chu met with the leader and deputy leader of the ensemble before the performance and principal dancers at the interval. He said that the script, dance and music of the "Silk Road Episodes" are excellent as they give a vivid portrayal of the life of the ancient people and convey a sense of beauty of the present day. At the end of the performance, the audience greeted the dancers with standing ovation and warm applause. Yim Chun-chu mounted the stage to greet the Chinese artists for their success. Chinese Ambassador to the country Lu Zhixian and other diplomatic officials were also present.

The Chinese ensemble led by Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, arrived here on June 2.

SRV THREAT DENOUNCED IN THAI, SINGAPORE NEWSPAPERS

OW091738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese deputy-foreign minister's threat against Thailand was denounced yesterday in Thailand and Singapore, according to reports reaching here today. At a press conference held in the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok on June 5, Vietnamese Deputy-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang threatened another incursion if Thailand repatriates refugees back into Kampuchea. Vietnam had not taken advantage of the unrest in Thailand last April to plan an invasion of that country, he said.

An editorial of the Thai paper THAI RAT yesterday, entitled "Who Is the Aggressor," points out that Vo Dong Giang's remarks clearly show that Vietnam has been good at fishing in troubled waters. It has not only occupied Kampuchea, but has also been waiting for opportunities to invade its neighbors, the editorial says. It condemns the Vietnamese authorities for refusing to implement the UN resolution on Kampuchea, and opposing repatriation of Kampuchean refugees by Thailand in accordance with their desire.

The Singapore newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES, in an editorial yesterday says: "Around this time last year, Hanoi's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach warned the Thais during a brief stop-over in Bangkok that if they did not stop repatriating Kampuchean refugees to their homeland, Vietnamese forces would do it for them. Now it is the turn of his deputy, Vo Dong Giang who, ironically, made his all too unsubtle threat just after a two-day conference with his Thai counterpart in Rangoon." "Although details of the conference are sparse," it goes on, "all indications are that Hanoi had absolutely nothing to offer beyond its tired old mixture of threats, hollow promises and a refusal to heed international opinion. Thailand was right not to compromise on its stand and should receive ASEAN's full backing when the group's foreign ministers gather for their annual conference in Manila later this month."

Referring to the refugee problem, the editorial says, "Why should Thailand bear the burden of Vietnamese aggression? Bangkok is not responsible for the refugees and if it feels that they should now leave Thai territory, it has the right to take whatever action necessary to bring this about."

It stresses, "ASEAN should lead the way to show the Vietnamese that Thailand's friends are solidly behind it and will support Thai resistance to any external threat."

SIAM RAT Article

OW092016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Former Thai Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot said that the remarks of the Vietnamese vice-foreign minister showed that Hanoi has long cherished the intention to invade Thailand despite its claim that it had never wanted to threaten or invade Thailand. In an article printed on the SIAM RAT yesterday, Khukrit said, "Vo Dong Giang's remarks are useful to us, because they remind us that we are facing an enemy who has never given up his schemes to destroy us, and is thinking of doing so now." He stressed, "If we submit to the enemy, he will bully us all the more." In conclusion Khukrit wrote that Thailand must become stronger, heighten its vigilance and leave no opportunity for the enemy to exploit.

Director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai armed forces Som Khattapan told reporters yesterday that the Thai people will not be cowed by Vo Dong Giang's intimidation. The Thai armed forces are fully prepared to defend the country's security and sovereignty.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW092022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters here today that the only way to a political solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from that country so as to leave the Kampuchean alone to decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Sitthi said his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda on questions of mutual concern had achieved great successes.

Sitthi noted that the developments in Kampuchea would be discussed at an enlarged meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers to be held in ~~Thailand~~ on June 17 and 18. He said, "The Kampuchean problem affects not only peace and security in the Southeast Asian region but also peace in the whole world. Therefore, I think that the enlarged meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers is helpful."

Sitthi said that the Kampuchean patriots were making efforts to form a broad national united front to defend their legitimate rights. He said that on the basis of the international law and the UN resolutions, he could not condone the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea and the toppling of the lawful governments of other countries by foreign troops. He stressed that this principle in the UN Charter should be implemented and the right to self-determination of Kampuchea should be defended.

Sitthi spoke highly of the international conference on Kampuchea issue to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. He expressed thanks to the Japanese Government for its support to the policies of the ASEAN governments. He added, "China firmly supported the two UN resolutions on Kampuchea. We are satisfied with China's policy towards Southeast Asia."

SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE SCORED AT TOKYO CONFERENCE

BK091218 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Station correspondent (Fang Yi) dispatch from Tokyo: "Democratic Kampuchean Delegation Denounces and Condemns Vietnamese Use of Toxic Chemicals in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Recently the second international conference on Kampuchea was held in Tokyo. Our station correspondent interviewed the members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith. The delegation was composed of combatants, officials of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, chemists and lecturers. They denounced and condemned the crimes of Vietnamese authorities who have used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea.

(Hu Yong), a combatant of the army, reported on the circumstances when he was affected by Vietnamese toxic chemicals. He recalled that on the night of 1 February last year he was assigned to observe a Vietnamese position in Pailin region.

The Vietnamese soldiers fired poisonous gas shells at him and his comrades. They smelled like (?fermented rice pulp) and DDT powder. We were not cautious, he said, because we did not know that they were poisonous gas bombs. After inhaling the gas, we became exhausted, vomited blood and fainted. When I regained consciousness I found myself in a hospital. I was saved by our comrades from the medical corps. Five of our comrades in arms died because they were seriously affected. Answering a question by our correspondent on the condition of his health, (Hun Vang) said that the Vietnamese toxic chemicals badly damaged his health. He could not remember things well, suffered from dizziness and could not walk far.

Mrs (Kho Vanny), a member of the delegation and chemist who studied in France for 10 years, worked in a hospital where she treated the victims of these toxic chemicals. She said that the effects of the Vietnamese toxic chemicals were very devastating. The victims suffered from high temperature, vomiting, nasal and oral hemorrhaging as well as urinating and defecating blood. Their blood pressure fell to nearly zero. The autopsy of the corpses show that the victims had internal hemorrhaging and their stomachs, intestines and livers were destroyed. Samples of the liquid from their stomachs were sent to Thailand for laboratory tests which proved that the poisonous gas bombs used by the Vietnamese were made of very lethal products.

(Tek Kim Seng), general secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, and (Long Norinn), member of the Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, told our correspondent that the Vietnamese authorities have been using toxic chemicals since 1979 in the eastern and the western regions of Kampuchea, especially in Ta Hen, Pailin, and Andong Toek. They used these chemical weapons mostly in Pailin.

On the battlefields the Vietnamese aggressors waged chemical warfare in all forms. They sprayed toxic chemicals on paths which would be used by the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers. They left barrels of poisonous gas in the areas where the Democratic Kampuchean Army conducted activities. Sometimes they used 105-mm cannons to fire poisonous bombs on Kampuchean combatants. The Vietnamese aggressors used chemical weapons to kill Kampuchean civilians by spraying toxic chemicals into the rivers, thus incapacitating a number of people and cattle when they drank water from these sources. Worse still, in the (?Pramaoy) region they sent airplanes to spray toxic defoliants on inhabited villages, causing extensive damage to corn and other crops and many deaths among people and animals.

At present more than 10,000 Kampuchean combatants and civilians have been victimized by the chemical weapons of the Vietnamese authorities. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea indicated that black Vietnamese and Russian letters were printed on the green barrels of the poisonous gas which proved that they were supplied by the Soviet Union.

In order to control Indochina and stamp out the flames of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people who oppose the Vietnamese for the salvation of their nation, the Vietnamese authorities have committed countless inhuman and genocidal crimes. Thai officers, officials of the International Red Cross, the Democratic Kampuchean Army and people, as well as Vietnamese deserters who had arrived in Thailand on many occasions condemned the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation which participated in the recent Tokyo conference once more exposed the crimes of the Vietnamese in Kampuchea. Many delegations attending this conference expressed their indignation and sternly condemned these Vietnamese crimes. They emphatically demanded that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop using chemical weapons.

SUCCESS OF ZHAO ZIYANG'S SOUTH ASIAN VISIT HAILED

OW091155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[*"International Current Events" program commentary: "A Successful Visit"*]

[Text] From 1 to 8 June, at a time when beautiful and fragrant flowers were blossoming, Premier Zhao Ziyang, carrying with him the Chinese people's fraternal friendship, paid an official visit to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to the three countries in South Asia, made amid a grave situation brought about by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its threat to the Persian Gulf and the South Asian subcontinent, attracted the attention of the whole world. China and Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh share the same views on many important international issues. The three countries pursue an independent foreign policy for peace, oppose hegemonist aggression and expansion and demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. China has consistently sympathized with and supported the just stand and measures taken by these three countries against foreign threats and for safeguarding the security and stability of the South Asian region. During his visit Premier Zhao Ziyang exchanged views with the leaders of the three countries on the international situation as well as the situation in the South Asian region and expressed the same views on many issues.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses a direct and serious threat to Pakistan. Pakistan President Ziaul Haq reiterated to the Chinese guest that Pakistan will adhere to the principled stand of opposing foreign armed intervention in other countries. He stressed that the Afghan issue must be solved according to the four principles put forward by the UNGA and the Islamic foreign ministers' conference. He also noted that Pakistan must maintain an appropriate defense capability in order to ensure its security. Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated that, as always, the Chinese Government and people will resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and intervention and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

King Birendra put forward a proposal on declaring Nepal a peace zone so that the Nepalese Government and people will have a peaceful international environment in which they can undertake national construction. Nepalese Prime Minister Thapa reiterated this proposal. Premier Zhao Ziyang has spoken highly of this proposal on many occasions and has expressed resolute support for it. He has indicated that China is ready to join Nepal and other South Asian countries in a common effort to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Bangladesh has consistently emphasized national independence and opposed expansionism, repeatedly denounced the Soviet armed occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and proposed that all countries, big or small, establish relations of friendship and cooperation. Premier Zhao Ziyang extended profound condolences to the Bangladesh Government and people on the death of President Rahman as a result of assassination. Acting President Sattar told Premier Zhao Ziyang, "We assure our Chinese friends that the policy drawn up by President Rahman will be implemented smoothly as before."

Safeguarding peace and stability in the South Asian region is the common desire of China and these three South Asian countries. This determination has been further verified during Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit. Undoubtedly, the positive achievements of Premier Zhao Ziyang's three-country visit have made a significant contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in the South Asian region and are a telling blow to hegemonism.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the three countries of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh was of far-reaching significance to promoting the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the various countries in South Asia. Since the beginning of this year, there have been many exchanges of visits among the various countries in South Asia. This has enhanced mutual understanding and cooperation.

The late Bangladesh President Rahman's proposal for holding a summit of the seven South Asian countries is an inspiring proposition. A recent meeting of the foreign secretaries of the seven countries to prepare for the summit has ended successfully, signifying that the South Asian region is making a gratifying step toward cooperation.

China is ready to maintain friendly relations with all South Asian countries and join efforts with them to safeguard peace in the Asian region. The Soviet hegemonists have recently tried their best to sow discord among the South Asian countries and between China and the South Asian countries. However, the achievements of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the three South Asian countries have made the Soviet hegemonists further isolated.

Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated time and again that by invading and occupying Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has posed a direct threat to various South Asian countries. In such circumstances, China is ready to further develop its cooperation and friendly relations with various South Asian countries and hopes that they will live in harmony, treat each other as equals, strengthen their unity and iron out their differences on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and will make joint efforts to oppose foreign aggression and interference and to maintain stability and peace in South Asia.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq held: The friendship between Pakistan and China is very good and the talks between the leaders of the two countries are of great value. In view of our two countries' principled stand on all issues, the results of our exchange of views will definitely be an important contribution to peace and stability in our region, Asia and the world.

During their talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Nepalese Prime Minister Thapa expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of cooperation and friendly relations between China and Nepal. They also expressed their determination to continue strengthening these relations.

Premier Zhao Ziyang firmly believed that the friendly relations between China and Bangladesh will continue to develop. During his visit Premier Zhao Ziyang also said that China and India should improve their relations and live in peace. He stated: Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will soon pay a return visit to India to reciprocate Indian external affairs minister's visit to China. We hope that his forthcoming visit will help in promoting understanding between the two countries and in improving the relations between them.

Commenting on Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit, world public opinion has said: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shocked the world and has disrupted the stable situation in that region. In view of these circumstances, the Chinese premier's visit to the three South Asian countries is of great significance. The relations between China and the three countries have now developed to a new level.

ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS DESCRIBED

0W070227 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters, equipped with rocket launchers and guns, made a surprise raid on Jalalabad airport on May 29 and returned safely after killing two Soviet soldiers and destroyed a tank, according to press report here today.

On the night of May 30, the Mojahedin stormed the Qandahar jail seizing sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition.

According to an AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS report today, on the evening of May 28, the Mojahedin attacked a Soviet Army convoy coming to the capital through the hills adjacent to Kabul, and killed 21 Soviet soldiers. Three vehicles carrying goods and two armoured cars were damaged.

In broad daylight on May 26 at the heavily fortified Kabul airport, a puppet officer was killed on the spot by a bullet fired by a guerrilla. The same night, the Mojahedin stormed into the customs house at Jalalabad Road and captured guns from ten soldiers protecting the offices.

The Mojahedin ambushed an army convoy on the Kabul-Qandahar road between Shehr-I-Safa and Qalat Ghelzai in Shankai Subdivision of Zabul Province on May 24, killing three officers, one of them an intelligence man, and 15 soldiers. Five vehicles loaded with goods were burned. The Mojahedin seized six heavy vehicles, 10 boxes of bullets and one box of handgrenades.

Further Report

OW071340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Two Soviet MIG-21 planes were destroyed in a fierce attack by Afghan freedom fighters on Qandahar airport on June 3, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. One plane was turned into debris on the runway, while the second one took off and hardly covered small height when it succumbed to the gunfire. All the crew members aboard were killed.

In two other operations in Qandahar city and its suburbs on May 31 and June 1 respectively, Afghan freedom fighters destroyed two enemy vehicles and a jeep. The jeep was reported to be the one used by the director of the Afghan intelligence service. Two officials aboard the jeep were killed when it came under attack.

On the night of May 24, Afghan freedom fighters raided a Soviet camp in Nava Barakzai Sub-division, destroying three tanks and killing all the crew members.

CAPTURE OF BANGLADESH REBEL LEADER REPORTED

OW011959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Bangladesh rebel troops' leader, Major General Manzur Ahmed, who murdered President Zia and several of his aides in pre-dawn hours on May 30 in the country's southern port city, Chittagong, was captured alive in that city this evening, the official Bangladesh news agency BSS reported today.

Manzur and his chief accomplices were captured by police near Fatikchari, about 60 miles from Chittagong city, the sources said. Earlier, the Bangladesh Government had announced \$30,000 reward for Manzur, dead or alive.

BORDER TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

OW071736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign trade, talked here today with a Pakistan border trade delegation led by Muzaffar Ahmed, joint secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce. The delegation attended the signing of the border trade protocol between the two countries, completed June 5 in Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The protocol was signed by Muzaffar Ahmed and Hasmov, director of the Xinjiang Foreign Trade Bureau.

During their visit to Xinjiang, the Pakistan guests were met by Liu Zimo, vice chairman of the region's people's government. The vice chairman also attended the signing ceremony.

HUANG HUA, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW091240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and visiting Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis reached agreement or shared similar views on a wide range of subjects in their talks here today. Rolandhis explained the Cypriot question and the efforts made by parties concerned towards a settlement. Reiterating the Chinese Government's consistent position, Huang Hua said: "We hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. We hope that the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus hold peaceful negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual understanding and accommodation so as to find a fair and reasonable settlement to the Cypriot question." Rolandhis expressed understanding and appreciation of China's position.

On bilateral relations between China and Cyprus, the two foreign ministers agreed that Sino-Cypriot friendship and cooperation should be further expanded. The two foreign ministers also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on major international issues. Taking part in the talks were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs and Alecos Shambos, director of the Cypriot Foreign Minister's Office. Mr and Mrs Rolandhis and their party arrived in Beijing yesterday on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua.

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW091908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis and Mrs Lella Rolandhis here tonight. Proposing a toast, Huang Hua praised the Cypriot Government and people for pursuing a nonaligned policy and adhering to the principles and orientation of the Nonaligned Movement. "You have made positive contributions to the cause of safeguarding independence and sovereignty in different lands, opposing aggression and expansion and preserving world peace," he said.

Huang Hua said relations between China and Cyprus, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, have been developing satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1971.

Referring to the international situation, Huang Hua said the world today is not tending toward relaxation, but has become even more turbulent. "Hegemonist aggression and expansion have aggravated the danger of war and posed a serious threat to world peace. As a result, Third World countries are the first victims. Such a reality requires that the Third World countries, while conducting peaceful construction of their countries together with all other peace-loving countries and people, must remain vigilant, must strengthen their unity and expose and defeat the hegemonist plan of aggression and military deployment. Only by doing this, can independence and security of countries be guaranteed and the world peace maintained," he said. Huang Hua strongly condemned Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor. "This is an act of flagrant invasion of a sovereign state," he said.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis said Cyprus and China are identical in many ways. The two countries share similar views on the present world, have common goals and cherish a peaceful world, he said. He said Cyprus is determined to safeguard her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Dwelling on the Middle East issues, Rolandhis said Cyprus condemned Israel with unequivocal language for the flagrant aggressive act of bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor.

Rolandhis noted that he is visiting China on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cyprus and China. He said he wished that his current visit would further friendly relations between the two countries. The first ambassador from Cyprus to China Dinos Mousioutas and Mrs Mousioutas attended the banquet.

Meets First Cypriot Ambassador

OW091648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, met in the Great Hall of the People here this evening Dinos Mousioutas, first Cyprus ambassador to China, discussing on matters relating to the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

The ambassador and Mrs Mousioutas arrived here this afternoon.

FRANCE CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN IRAQ

OW091228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today denounced the Israeli air attack on Iraq's nuclear center as "an unacceptable act." Speaking in an interview over the radio, Mauroy said this "can only intensify tension in this region of the world" and "complicate a situation that is already very explosive."

Asked if the Israeli bomb attack would affect President Francois Mitterrand's plan to visit Israel, Mauroy said, "At the moment there is no question of adopting other measures than condemnation."

The French Foreign Ministry in a communique issued last night denounced the Israeli bomb attack as a violation of the international law and therefore condemnable.

UK'S THATCHER CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

OW100136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] London, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher today joined the world-wide condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi atomic plant by describing it as "unprovoked" and "unjustified."

During the question time in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mrs Thatcher repeated the Foreign Office statement yesterday that the Israeli attack was a "grave breach of international law." It must be condemned where-so-ever it so occurred and by whom-so-ever it was carried out, she said. "We cannot accept that just because a country is trying to manufacture energy from nuclear sources, it is doing something totally wrong," Mrs Thatcher declared.

When a Jewish MP defended the Israeli action, he ran into a lot of trouble from many of his fellow Labour members, and Mrs Thatcher replied to him: "Had there been an attack on Israel of the kind there has just been on Iraq, I should totally and utterly have condemned it. I do therefore totally and utterly condemn the attack which was made upon Iraq."

HONGQI ARTICLE ON ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

HK310746 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 81 pp 10-15

[Article by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party: "In Commemoration of the 60th Founding Anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Romanian people will celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party on 8 May. The Romanian Communist Party is the revolutionary standard bearer of the Romanian people in opposing suppression and exploitation and in striving for social and national justice. It is the loyal representative of the highest national interest of the Romanian people, and the people's leader, and has undergone repeated tests in accomplishing the patriotic socialist revolutionary cause.

The Romanian Communist Party was founded on 8 May 1921. It was the crucial moment in the Romanian revolutionary democratic movement. The communists carried forward and developed to a further extent the Romanian people's ideals of carrying the fine traditions of the workers' movement and the socialist movement.

In the latter half of the 19th century, the Romanian working class displayed their strength in their social life. They had already previously organized their strength, established their own professional organizations and trade unions and organized strikes and political demonstrations. The Romanian Social Democratic Workers' Party (later called the Socialist Party) which was based on the ideology of scientific socialism was founded in 1893. Its main program was to struggle for the establishment of scientific socialism in Romania. Later, the Socialist Party was reorganized and eventually changed its name to the Romanian Communist Party on 8 May 1921 after complicated stages of development of the workers' movement and the socialist movement. This incident was of great historical significance in the life of our country's working class and our people.

Since the day of its founding, the Romanian Communist Party made clear that it was a revolutionary political force unswervingly armed with scientific socialism, dialectical materialism, and the world and social outlook of historical materialism, and was a loyal fighter who would defend and promote the interests of the working class and all our people and fight for liberty, independence and prosperity for our country. It has consistently fought in the frontline, opposed the policies adopted by the ruling class which would turn our country into a subordinate of the imperial powers and opposed turning our country into a fascist country or a satellite of Germany under Hitler. In a difficult situation dominated by fascist military dictatorship, (our country was at that time occupied by Nazi Germany) the Romanian Communist Party led a national anti-fascist and anti-Hitler movement of resistance.

The national and social liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism which took place on 23 August 1944 propelled Romania a step further into a new stage, paved the way for the Romanian people to accomplish their ideals and desires of justice and freedom and also paved the way for Romania to strive for national independence and sovereignty and to become a free and respectable world nation.

As the leading political force of the whole of society, the Romanian Communist Party has undergone repeated tests in its struggle for political power; for establishing the people's democratic system and for abolishing the system in which some people are exploited by others; in the struggle for achieving industrialization and socialist cooperation in agriculture; in the struggle for building a modern economy, solving national problems and improving life and civilization and in the struggle for enhancing socialist awareness and creating new people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, has emphatically pointed out: "Real life shows that our Communist Party, from the day it was born, has been the most loyal representative of the interests of the working class and the laboring masses, regardless of their nationalities, in the urban and rural areas. It has long been working hard with an unwavering belief in bringing about freedom and prosperity for the people. The party's policies and the people's progressive desires have merged into one and directly reflect the objective demands for social development in our country and for Romania's material and spiritual improvement. For this very reason, and since the Romanian Communist Party has done a lot of political and organizational work for socialist construction, all our people have in fact acknowledged that the Romanian Communist Party is the leading political force of the whole society." (Nicolae Ceausescu: "Romania Advances on the Path of Construction and Comprehensive Development of a Socialist Society," vol 5, Bucharest, Political Publication House 1971 Edition, p 902)

In assuming the position of leader of society, the Romanian Communist Party is acting in accordance with the truth that building a socialist society is a spontaneous movement of the masses for understanding the needs for development of history, and is also the consequence of understanding and making use of the laws governing development of society and giving serious consideration to the people's historical traditions and the state's specific situation.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the working class, peasants, intellectuals and laboring masses of various nationalities under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, our country has scored remarkable achievements in developing and modernizing our social material and technological base, in harmoniously developing the country's productive force, in greatly increasing the country's wealth and improving the people's welfare as well as in carrying out profound reforms in the whole of society. These achievements have helped our motherland go through a very significant stage in which we were able to practically construct and comprehensively develop a socialist society and push our country forward toward communism.

The Romanian Communist Party is the political force which has carried out reforms on a socialist basis in Romanian society and has incessantly pushed society forward on the path of advancement and civilization. Its roles have become more distinctive since the Ninth Romanian Communist Party Congress (held in 1965). Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been leading our party and country since then. He has stressed an unwavering principle that it is necessary to encourage the emergence of new things, incessantly develop socialist democracy and strengthen ties with the masses, attract the masses to participate more in various discussions and boldly abandon all subjective practices that are separated from the masses. He has stressed the spirit of incessant advance in the course of building a new social system. He has greatly encouraged the people to display their creativeness and ability in the struggle to score better results in various fields of socialist construction. At the same time, he has also greatly speeded up the formulation of both foreign and domestic policies which proceed from the general laws governing social development and from the country's specific situation. As a result of this, profound analyses of the actual situation have been carried out, outdated things have been eliminated, new measures have been formulated and various aspects of social life have been improved. Thus, our country has greatly developed, and work and life in the country has been progressing steadily, leading to great changes in their nature. Simultaneously, the period between 1965 and 1981 has been acknowledged as the period of socialist construction and the most fruitful period in the entire history of Romania.

Over the past 15 years, total industrial output has increased by more than 400 percent and total agricultural output by nearly 100 percent. The total industrial production value in 1965 was accomplished within 69 days in 1980. By now, about 7,000 major production projects have been put into operation; about 83 percent of the fixed assets of existing industrial enterprises at the beginning of this year were put into operation in the period from 1966 to 1980.

The following figures fully prove the achievements of the Romanian Communist Party in improving the living standard of the people by adopting the policy of continuing to develop the national economy. Compared with the figures for 1950, the actual remunerations for functionaries have risen by 3 times, the income which the residents have obtained from social consumption funds has increased by almost 20 times, about 5.2 million people have been placed in employment, the supply of sugar has increased by 3 times, that of meat by 2.7 times and that of vegetables by more than 100 percent, calculated on the basis of per capita consumption level, and more than 15 million citizens, or about two-thirds of the country's population, are living in houses built in the past 3 decades.

While celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party, the people of the whole country are closely rallying around the party and its General Secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and devoting themselves to the cause of fulfilling the various requirements laid down in the program of constructing and comprehensively developing a socialist society and propelling Romania toward communism, and the various resolutions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Considering that our country has taken action in very extensive fields in the past 10 years to ensure its effective development, the leadership of our party and our state have decided to consolidate this accomplishment and to continuously make efforts to create conditions for realizing the party's program. The main points are: to strengthen the development of the national economy; to make better use of the country's material resources and manpower on the basis of implementing the various principles concerning the new financial system, and the workers' self-management and accounting; and to increase economic results and profit rate.

Our people can see tomorrow's image of Romania. By the end of the current 5-Year Plan, Romania will be fairly well developed economically and will gain new developments in science, education, culture and welfare for its laboring masses.

These tremendous and complicated tasks make it necessary for the party to continuously strengthen its leadership in society. The party holds that its leadership can be exercised through the united action of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and people engaged in other fields throughout the country and by joining all creative efforts and using them to accelerate the development of history.

Organic relations have developed, based on this ideology, between giving play to party leadership and profoundly developing democracy, which are simultaneously two indispensable areas of concern in the process of safeguarding the masses' interests in social life. The party emerged from the masses and aims at serving the people's interest. When the party and the society began to combine as one, it was very obvious that the strengthening of party leadership did not restrict democracy, but on the contrary, was absolutely essential for developing democracy and was the fundamental guarantee for the broad masses' participation in the management of the society. This was because the Communist Party stated that it was the unswerving promoter of the principle of democracy in all basic level organizations in our socialist society.

Socialist democracy and the united front is a broadly representative political body. It rallies the masses around the party and facilitates the implementation of the socialist and communist construction programs.

In order to enable the masses to systematically take part in the discussions on the party's resolutions and the country's laws and regulations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, and other leaders of the party and the country have carried out inspections of work and met the laboring people at all levels. In addition to this, they have also systematically organized representative meetings and congresses in all departments, reflecting the characteristics of our party work style.

There is ample guarantee for the Romanian Communist Party to achieve the bold targets for formulating long-term planning in various sectors of Romanian society. The guarantee is that the Romanian Communist Party members and the laboring people unanimously support the party's policies and enthusiastically participate in the organization and management of society and production. In order to create and support, practically and ideologically, the situation of rallying around the party, it is of utmost importance to strengthen modern economic democracy and social democracy and maintain a firm structure and the social political system, to ensure that all the laboring people and our citizens can actively and efficiently participate in our country's democratic management through electing representatives and, mainly, in the form of direct elections.

The working people's congresses and people's committees of all economic and social organizations, and people's congresses in the form of "democratic forum" have played very important roles in this respect. We have already set up people's committee congresses, congresses of agricultural units and of all peasants, and congresses of the socialist, cultural and educational units. By doing this, we have enabled the laboring people at all levels to participate in political, economic and social life in a unified mode at a unprecedented high level. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the plenary session of the Romanian Communist Party Committee held in March: "We always proceed in our work from the fact that socialism is a spontaneous cause of the people. Therefore, we must ensure that the people spontaneously create their own history in the ways that they think are appropriate."

The achievements in historical development over the past 60 years have adequately proven the correctness of the policies of the Romanian Communist Party. The party's policy is first to find solutions to the specific problems existing in social organization and management through employing scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism--which are most applicable everywhere--in creating social and historical conditions for Romania, and by carrying out profound analyses of the new phenomena and new situations cropping up in the revolutionary progress of the society, to contribute its own efforts in developing and enriching theory and actual practice in socialist construction. These achievements also prove at the same time that the Romanian Communist Party is a strong seedling cultivated by the working class, the peasants and the intellectuals, the party only works for the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people, and for no other purpose; and its policies are identical with the fundamental interests and desires of all our people.

The Romanian Communist Party which has over 3 million members is a gigantic political force. It can mobilize the enthusiasm of all the basic level organizations in our society and ensure that it can apply the most appropriate methods to solve new problems cropping up in the course of historical development, which is unprecedentedly rich, new and complicated.

Since we have persistently paid attention to strengthening the party's sense of revolution and class nature, and to enlarging the worker core, more than 94,000 workers were admitted members in 1980, thus raising the proportion of workers inside the party to nearly 55 percent.

The role of the party organizations in the rural areas and in the agricultural units has also been incessantly strengthened. In light of this, the party organizations have admitted new members among the peasants of the cooperatives and peasants in areas where cooperatives have not been set up and admitted workers of the state agricultural enterprises and agricultural mechanization stations in order to boost the party's strength. The proportion of peasants inside the party now exceeds 16 percent.

As the intellectuals incessantly fulfill the economic, scientific and technological and cultural tasks assigned to the units and research organs in which they belong--we can see this point in the party's resolutions--there is a growing number of people who wish to join the Communist Party. Some 21,000 intellectuals, personnel of the organs and professional cadres were admitted into the party in 1980, and these people now comprise more than 21 percent of the total number of members.

Women party members now comprise 28.71 percent of the total number. This clearly shows that women are playing more important roles in the state's economic, political, social and cultural life.

About 70 percent of the total number of newly admitted members last year were members of the Communist Youth League. Thus, the efforts of the experienced and mature Communist Party members and the young, energetic and enthusiastic members can be harmoniously coordinated.

At present, Communist Party members account for 19.7 percent of the total number of adults and 29.5 percent of employed people. Nearly three quarters of the total number of party members are engaged in material production; about 40 percent are engaged in industrial production, construction and transportation work; and about 23 percent are engaged in agricultural production. We have a powerful team of Communist Party members in the basic industrial departments: Communist Party members account for about 47 percent of the total number of workers in the extraction industry departments, more than 40 percent of the total number of workers in the metallurgical industrial departments, and nearly 54 percent of the total number of workers engaged in electricity and thermal electricity projects. All this amply shows that the party possesses a great organizational strength, great influence and high prestige among the laboring masses of people of all nationalities at all levels, and also that all the people fully support the Romanian Communist Party's foreign and domestic policies and that the whole country rallies around the party with rocklike unity.

In 1980, the party carried out renewal of the membership cards in accordance with a resolution adopted at the plenary session of the Central Committee held in March 1979. This was a very important political affair. It provided the party with a chance to thoroughly and comprehensively analyze the activities and viewpoints of all party members.

Members of the Central Committee analyzed the results of this movement at a Central Committee plenary session held on 25 March 1981. The session commended our party organizations at all levels for their work in support of this movement. They held that the task of renewing party membership cards had been successfully and promptly accomplished. It has facilitated the consolidation of the party politically and organizationally, helped the party to play more prominent leading roles in various sectors of socialist construction and enabled the whole party to further rally around the Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

One of the distinctive characteristics of Romanian Communist Party activities is that we pay attention to the actual situation inside the country and the international situation when we carry out activities. We also apply our national characteristics to the revolutionary principles of dialectical materialism, historical materialism and scientific socialism (our theoretical basis and guidelines for our actions). It is in accordance with this spirit that our party has formulated the program of constructing and comprehensively developing a socialist society and pushing Romania toward communism. We also consider this as the fundamental charter of the party's ideology, theory and practice. The program of the Romanian Communist Party makes clear the party's stand on major issues of social development and international life. Simultaneously, it has laid a long-term principled base for the party to formulate foreign and domestic policies, and for developing the new social economy and launching social and spiritual construction activities. The program has also explicitly stipulated the base for and greatly enriched the content of all political and educational activities, and has provided a consistent and politically stable line for persistently launching these activities in order to cultivate and enhance the people's social awareness.

Our party attaches great importance to observing the principles and criteria for Communist Party members' work and life stipulated in the law on criteria for morality and justice which was adopted at the 11th party congress, and observes the principles and criterion of socialist morality and justice.

This is because our party believes that they are constituent parts of the Romanian Communist Party's program and the guiding principles of the political, business and daily activities of the Communist Party members, CYL members and all our people.

The Romanian Communist Party's foreign and domestic policies are established on a programmatic ideology; and in accordance with this ideology, dialectical unity closely exists between domestic and international factors, between domestic and international interests and obligations and between patriotism and internationalism--which are all indispensable areas in the course of revolution.

One of the fundamental orientations of our foreign policy is to strengthen friendship, cooperation and unity among socialist countries. Simultaneously, our party and socialist Romania must also promote friendship and cooperation with developing countries and nonaligned countries and speed up cooperation with all foreign nations.

As far as Romania's foreign policy is concerned, we persistently advocate the principles of respecting national independence and the sovereignty and equality of rights of states, uphold the principle of not interfering in internal policies, the principle of mutual benefits and the principle of abandoning weapons and military threats against others, as well as the principle of allowing people to choose the form of social and political systems of their own countries without foreign interference.

The Romanian Communist Party is an active force in the international communist movement and workers' movement. It has fine traditions of revolutionary struggle, extensive cooperation with communist parties of various countries concerning development in various respects, and frequent meetings and exchange of ideas with the leaders of these parties. At the same time, it pays attention to strengthening unity in the international communist movement and the workers' movement, and establishing a new-style, more perfect and voluntary unity so that the principles of rights and equality, mutual respect and self-government will be firmly enforced in relations between the communist parties of various countries, and so that communist parties of various countries will be entitled to firmly uphold, in accordance with their specific historical conditions, their own political line and principles for achieving their own revolutionary strategy and policies.

The Romanian and Chinese peoples are united by traditional unity and friendship established in the struggles against suppression and foreign rule and the struggles for revolutionary reform in society. When the Chinese people stood up to struggle against feudal power and foreign imperialist rule, the workers' movement and the democratic movement of the Romanian people supported the Chinese people's just cause and resolutely exposed the reactionary nature of the imperialist powers in fighting colonialist wars for the sake of conquering China.

The anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Chinese working class, the numerous battles fought by the Chinese people against foreign aggressors and against counterrevolutionary forces inside the country and the grand revolutionary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party all gained the sympathy of the Romanian laboring people. The Romanian Communist Party and working class held that the Chinese Communist Party was the most advanced revolutionary force in China and was the organizer and leader of the Chinese people in their struggle for national and social liberation. It was stated in a booklet edited by the Romanian Communist Party in May 1934 that: "If there had not been a militant Communist Party which had undergone repeated tests, the Chinese revolution and the Red Army would have failed. The Chinese Communist Party is the sole force which can organize and lead the laboring masses to victory in the revolutionary struggle." (see vol 373 in the 10th storeroom of the Romanian Communist Party central archives) A certain number of Romanian people voluntarily participated in the Chinese war of resistance against Japan from 1939 to 1945 in the course of the movement waged by the Romanian advanced forces to materially and morally support the Chinese people's revolutionary forces.

In the years since socialist revolution was victorious friendship and cooperation have been greatly developed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The good relations between our parties, our countries and our peoples have paved the way for greater cooperation between Romania and China. This kind of cooperation is conducive to speeding up development of both countries and rapid advancement of the socialist construction cause of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Meetings between the highest leaders of our parties and countries are a major factor in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China. The talks and the documents signed are of great significance and represent a crucial era in the history of friendship between Romania and China. They contribute to the revolutionary unity between our two parties and have far-reaching significance in the efforts of our countries and peoples to safeguard peace and the socialist cause and in the struggle for healthy development of the international situation.

As far as some fundamental issues are concerned, such as current international policy, the communist movement and workers' movement and the world revolutionary struggle, the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party have always cooperated. They strive to reflect the people's ideals of freedom and independence, oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism, and oppose the policies of stressing force, controlling others, and exercising hegemony over the world.

In the future, the Romanian Communist Party will wholeheartedly work to construct a prosperous socialist Romania, to keep in close touch with other socialist countries and all advanced human forces, and to carry out unremitting struggles for building a just and perfect world.

The Romanian Communist Party executes its historic tasks with a lofty sense of responsibility, leads and unites the people's forces, and struggles to construct and comprehensively develop a socialist society and push Romania forward toward communism. As we commemorate the 60th founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party today, the Romanian Communist Party is stronger and more united than ever, fully showing that it is the center and motivating force of Romanian society.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY

OW061810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Communist League (CLY) headed by its President Lazar Mojsov concluded its three-day visit to Hungary yesterday, the first to this country since the death of President Tito.

A joint communique issued here today said the two sides had exchanged views on the present relations and cooperation between the two countries and their prospects as well as on the current international situation and the communist and workers' movements. The two sides pointed out emphatically that the Non-Aligned Movement had made great contributions to the struggle for peace, security and relaxation of tension, and to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, the communique said. It reiterated that all communist and workers' parties and other progressive movements should independently formulate their policies and the road and means to realize their historical goals.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, met and saw off the Yugoslav delegation at the airport. He also accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

HUANG HUA CONDEMNS ISRAELI BOMBING OF IRAQI REACTOR

OW091525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, today strongly condemned Israel for bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor. He voiced condemnation in a speech at a banquet in honor of visiting Cyprus Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolaos Rolandhis and Mrs Lelia Rolandhis here this evening.

Following recent strife in Lebanon, Israel bombed the nuclear reactor in Tammuz, Iraq, on June 7. "This act of flagrant invasion of a sovereign state seriously trampled the norms of the international law and aggravated tension in the Middle East," the vice-premier said.

Huang Hua said the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this new act of aggression committed by Israel and give their firm support to the just struggle of Iraq and other Arab countries in safeguarding state sovereignty, recovering lost territories, restoring national rights of the Palestinian people and opposing Israeli aggression and expansion.

Arab Nations' Denunciations

OW100806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--More Arab countries have denounced the Israelis for bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor and reaffirmed their support for Iraq, according to reports reaching here.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran of Jordan yesterday described the Israeli air attack against Iraq as a serious development in international politics because of its grave political and military repercussions. The National Consultative Council of Jordan called on Arab leaders and people to reassess the dangers facing the Arab world and work by all means to bring about a united front capable of restoring Arab rights.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated that Egypt categorically rejects the policy of aggression and terrorism practised by Israel as reflected in her raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The Egyptian People's Assembly met to discuss the Israeli raid on Iraq. Some deputies called for reconsidering steps towards normalisation of relations with Israel and demanded that the United States reconsider its military aid to Israel as the latter uses American weapons for aggression. Some deputies urged the international community take actions to halt the Israeli aggression and help Iraq rebuild its nuclear reactor.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak on June 8 issued a statement condemning the Israeli raid. He said that "it is time to sit together to work out a unified Arab strategy, in which roles and duties are specified. It is the only way to confront the Israeli aggressors."

Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar told SANA yesterday that "the Zionists are the arch enemy of the whole Arab nation." He said his country had issued a statement condemning this aggressive action.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said yesterday that his country strongly denounced the criminal action of Zionism and regarded it as against the international law and a grave threat to peace and stability in the Middle East as well as the whole world.

Iraqi Demands

OW091958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GM 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Iraq has called for an immediate UN Security Council session and an emergency meeting of the Council of the Arab League to discuss the Israeli air strike on its nuclear reactor.

A spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry told the IRAQ NEWS AGENCY last night that Iraq demanded an emergency meeting at foreign ministerial level of the Council of the Arab League in Baghdad to "discuss the Israeli Zionist aggression against Iraq and its air strike on the Iraqi atomic reactor." Iraq's permanent representative in the Council of the Arab League was reported to have sent an emergency note to the council, demanding that a council meeting be held on June 10 to discuss this problem.

Iraqi Minister of Foreign affairs Sa'dun Hammadi last night sent a message to the president of the United Nations Security Council and the UN secretary general, requesting that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be held immediately to discuss Israel's aggression against Iraq which has brought grave consequences to international peace and security. He said that Iraq is the victim of Israel's barbarous acts. "The international community cannot remain silent regarding this serious escalation of Israeli aggression," he added. Some Iraqi leaders have received the envoys of the Security Council member states accredited in Baghdad to inform them of the Israeli aggression.

EGYPTIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW091810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GM 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--A governmental economic and trade delegation from Egypt, led by 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier for economic affairs, flew into Beijing this evening for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The guests were greeted at the state guest house by Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu.

During their stay in Beijing, Deputy Premier al-Majid and his colleagues will discuss economic and trade issues with leading officials of related Chinese departments and sign the 1981 trade protocol between the governments of China and Egypt.

Mr al-Majid and some members of his delegation were welcomed at the Beijing airport by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice minister of foreign trade; Muhammad Isma'il Badawy, deputy head of the Egyptian delegation and vice minister of economy, who had arrived earlier, and 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, Egyptian ambassador to China.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE RECEIVES GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

OW060223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GM 6 Jun 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party and president of Tanzania, received at his home this afternoon the visiting goodwill delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Li Zhen, party secretary of China's Shandong Province. President Nyerere expressed the hope that exchange of visits at party level will continue so as to further promote friendly relations between the two parties and countries. Deputy National Executive Secretary of the Revolutionary Party A.C. Kheri and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai were present on the occasion. The Chinese party delegation arrived in Tanzania on May 30.

WAN LI SPEAKS AT FORUM ON WORKERS CONGRESS SYSTEM

OW100211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--A national forum on the democratic management of enterprises, which concluded yesterday, pointed out that the workers congress system, under the leadership of the party committee in our country's enterprises, should be further improved in order to effectively guarantee that workers and staff members can participate in the democratic management of enterprises and exercise their right as masters of those enterprises.

The conference pointed out that the workers congress system, under the leadership of the party committee, is fundamental for socialist enterprises in our country. The workers congress is a basic form of democratic management for our enterprises and the organ of power from which workers and staff members participate in enterprise management and supervise cadres. This is determined by the socialist nature of our country and enterprises and the status of workers and staff members as masters of the country and their enterprises.

Comrades attending the forum said: Lacking a correct understanding of the significance and role of the workers congress system, some people mistakenly set democracy against centralism and democratic management against centralized guidance. Failing to make a distinction between the normal democratic life of the workers congress and anarchism, some others have doubts about this system and hesitate to implement it. All this is wrong.

In accordance with the current system of economic management in our country, the forum proposed that the workers congress be given the following rights: to discuss major matters in production and operation; to make decisions on matters concerning the vital interests of workers and staff members; to supervise, elect and recall cadres; and the right to make suggestions if and when the workers congress disagrees with decisions or instructions of higher competent authorities. With the readjustment of the national economy and the reform of the economic system, the functions and powers of the workers congress should be further expanded step by step.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four", especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that all enterprises should institute democratic management and the workers congress system. Party committees, economic departments and trade union organizations in many areas have grasped the establishment and improvement of workers congresses as a major measure to promote socialist democracy and to improve the system of leadership in enterprises. According to preliminary statistics, workers congresses have now been established in more than 36,000 enterprises in the country. In big cities such as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai where industries are concentrated, 90 percent of the enterprises have instituted the workers congress system. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads have been democratically elected in a large number of enterprises, and leading administrative cadres, such as factory directors and managers, have also been democratically elected in nearly 1,000 units.

According to an investigation of typical cases in some cities, however, only 25 percent of the workers congresses established in enterprises have done well, 60 percent have remained the same and 15 percent have fared badly, actually becoming a mere formality and needing to be vigorously improved.

This forum, which opened on 29 May and closed on 8 June in Beijing, was jointly sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Economic Commission and the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee. Present were 120 responsible persons of the organization departments of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees, the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the concerned ministries and commissions of the State Council.

Wan Li and Song Renqiong, members of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, made important speeches at the forum. Also speaking were Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; and Zeng Zhi, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Wan Li said: Our socialist workers should bear responsibility, exercise power and enjoy benefits. The power to run factories must be given to the workers. He said: Some of our leading comrades are afraid of workers congresses being held and the masses airing their views. Why should Communist Party cadres be afraid of the masses? Trust in and reliance on the masses is the basic line for running socialist enterprises. This is the fundamental distinction between socialist and capitalist enterprises. Our leading comrades at all levels should vigorously support the workers congresses, through which they should educate workers and staff members and mobilize and organize them to implement the party's line, principles and policies and to carry out the various tasks set by the party.

Comrade Song Renqiong said: One of the basic tasks for us communists is to lead and support the masses of people in being masters of their own affairs and to eventually realize a high degree of socialist democracy so that the masses will truly become masters of the country, society and history. As far as an industrial or mining enterprise is concerned, the masses of workers and staff members should be its masters. He said: By establishing and improving the workers congress system, it will be possible to guarantee the right of workers and staff members to be masters of the enterprises, to strengthen their sense of being the master of their own affairs and to run socialist enterprises well.

STATE COUNCIL CONVENES MEETING ON DECISIONMAKING

OW100217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 10 Jun 81

["Special Policies Produce Good Results in Guangdong, Fujian"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Special policies and flexible measures adopted by the Chinese Government since 1979 for Guangdong and Fujian Provinces have yielded good results, XINHUA learned at a meeting being convened by the State Council here.

With more decision-making power, the economy of the provinces has developed rapidly and revenues have increased. In 1980, the industrial and agricultural production of Guangdong increased by 8.2 and that of Fujian by 10 percent over 1979, ending the long period in which the rates of increase of industrial and agricultural production of the two provinces were under the national average, the council meeting said. Revenues of the two provinces increased by 10.5 and 20.5 percent over 1979, balancing revenues and expenditures and resulting in a surplus.

At the end of 1980, contracts signed by the two provinces with overseas and foreign firms for processing and assembling, for compensatory trade and for joint ventures totalled more than 7,000. Exports of Guangdong Province surpassed 1979 by 27.9 percent and exports of Fujian Province surpassed 1979 by 47.2 percent, the best since the founding of new China. Guangdong registered a considerable increase in the export of machinery and opened new markets in the world. The foreign exchange income in the two provinces in 1980 surpassed 1979 by 22 and 34 percent respectively.

During the first four months of this year, the export value of the two provinces were at least 35 percent more than the same period last year.

The special policies have brought a brisk market with better supplies and improved living standards for the workers and peasants in the two provinces. In 1980, the purchasing power of Guangdong increased by 24.8 percent over 1979 and that of Fujian Province by 25.3 percent over 1979 respectively, the council meeting said.

"These facts show that the decision of the Chinese Government to adopt special policies and flexible measures for the two provinces is effective," said a leading member of the state administrative commission on import and export affairs, which is responsible for coordinating the country's external economic work.

He said the special policies and flexible measures provide more initiative for economic activities, more financial support and more decision-making power for the provinces on questions concerning planning, prices, pay, enterprise management and foreign trade. Now the two provinces operate special economic zones, absorb foreign funds and adopt advanced foreign technology and management methods.

He said that the purpose of doing so is to give the two provinces a free hand to use their special conditions to develop their economy more quickly than the rest of the country. "This is important for China's modernization," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK091010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in the Word 'Contract'"]

[Text] At present, the situation in rural areas is favorable. One of the most important reasons for this success is that through the establishment of various forms of the responsibility systems, the peasants' work results have become closely connected with their incomes and their enthusiasm has thus been aroused. In factories, mines and other enterprises, this problem is far from being solved. It is an important problem confronting factories, mines and other enterprises to link staff members' wages and bonuses with the responsibility systems and economic results. We should conscientiously study and explore this problem and gradually solve it in practice.

This newspaper today publishes an investigation report on Liaoning Province's practice of contracting staff and workers to run 13 state public bathhouses. On 30 May, we also published a report on the practice of Bingxian County of Heilongjiang Province of contracting salesclerks to run some retail departments of supply and marketing cooperatives. All these have provided the state-run commerce and service trades with new experiences in improving their management and administration.

In economic work--be it in agriculture, industry or commerce--whenever the word "contract" is mentioned, some people, because of the long influence of "leftist" mistakes, immediately become apprehensive and are apt to confuse "contract" with "capitalism." The truth is that "contract" actually means a form of the responsibility systems. Contracting staff and workers to run public baths does not change the socialist nature, because the contracted staff and workers have only the right to operate, not own, the baths. This measure can more effectively arouse the enthusiasm of staff and workers, cause them to consciously improve their service attitude and product quality and increase an enterprise's income and the state's tax revenues.

Practice over the past few years shows that when inflexible controls are imposed on service trades or commercial activities, and when service personnel are eating from the "iron rice bowl in the same canteen with everyone else," it is impossible to expect good service.

The advantage of contracting staff and workers to run enterprises are: staff and workers actually gain the decisionmaking power of an enterprise, thus solving the long problem of too many inflexible controls and enabling staff and workers to become genuine masters of their own enterprises. Also, it carries one step further the principle of to each according to his work and closely links the management of an enterprise with the immediate interests of its staff and workers, thus solving the problem of "eating in the same canteen with everyone else." Furthermore, it closely links rights, obligations and interests and gives staff and workers the all-round management power to be responsible for their own losses or profits, thus changing the past practice where no one seemed to be responsible for the good or poor management of an enterprise. Thus, when an enterprise is managed well, its staff and workers get better pay; when the management is poor, the staff and workers are paid less. In this way, the results of management are directly linked to the individual interests of the staff and workers.

Why have we achieved better results after adopting this method? The key lies in the word "contract." The practice of closely linking management power, obligations and interests has enhanced staff members' sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own enterprises and aroused their enthusiasm. The act of placing emphasis on the word "contract" has demonstrated a tremendous strength in rural areas and has worked everywhere. Now the practice of Liaoning Province of contracting staff and workers to run some state public bathhouses and the method adopted by Bingxian County of Heilongjiang Province to contract salesclerks to run some retail departments have provided us with important information: The responsibility system characterized by the word "contract" will play a tremendous role in commerce and service trades. It might be beneficial on a trial basis to turn some small retail shops and services in a guided and gradual way into enterprises, cooperative shops, cooperative groups or small shops run by husband and wife, which are independent accounting units responsible for their own profits and losses. In places where suitable conditions are available, such trials should be carried out. Of course, contracting staff members to run business is a new thing and all sorts of problems will unavoidably occur. However, as long as we study the new situation and solve new problems promptly, some temporarily cumbersome methods will be gradually perfected.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON LITERARY, ART CRITICISM

HK090724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Gu Yan [7357 6056]: "Develop Healthy Literary and Art Criticism"]

[Text] Literary and art criticism and literary and art creation supplement each other. Carrying out healthy literary and art criticism is an important way of exercising the party's leadership over literature and art. Good literary and art criticism is like a grindstone which sharpens steel knives. It plays an important role in promoting and enriching literary and art creation. At the same time, it also exercises a positive influence on readers' correct understanding and appreciation of literary and art works. Lively literary and art criticism indicates the flourishing development of literature and art.

In carrying out literary and art criticism, we should analyze and evaluate specific literary and art works and schools. We should also touch upon social development and the ideological trend and tendencies of literature and art which are connected with the trend of thought of society. Therefore, a literary and art critic should have a grasp of the overall situation. He must be able to correctly and scientifically evaluate and judge the social development and literary and art situation of a certain period of time. This is a demand set on literary and art critics by historical materialism.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and the convening of the third plenary session in particular, an unprecedentedly flourishing and thriving new situation has occurred in our country's literary and art circles. The situation is favorable and outstanding achievements have been scored. This is our main current. In the course of their progress, literary and art workers will unavoidably make mistakes and encounter all sorts of problems. While we are producing a large number of excellent and better literary and art works, some immature or a small number of unhealthy and badly written works of art and literature as well as erroneous opinions and speeches harmful to the implementation of the line adopted by the third plenary session and the four basic principles have also occurred. This is our tributary stream. It is not strange at all that such a phenomenon has appeared. Correct things are always accompanied by wrong ones. It is unrealistic to say that we should have achievements only in our work, and no defects and mistakes. We should not neglect the tributary stream. We should properly criticize those unhealthy and wrong works, opinions and speeches. However, we should bear in mind an important lesson: While paying attention to the tributary stream and correcting our short-comings and mistakes, we should have a correct evaluation of the situation and never regard the main stream as the tributary or exaggerate the secondary aspects. We should not wrongly grasp the whole situation because of the influence on matters by secondary aspects. In other words, we should not negate the main current because of secondary aspects, nor confuse the main stream with the tributary. In the past, we time and again came to grief on account of our wrong evaluation of the situation. In particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," we negated entirely the main stream which occurred during the 17 years immediately following the founding of new China and recklessly exaggerated our short-comings and mistakes. The counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing took advantage of this wrongdoing and brought great suffering to us. We need not look far to see this lesson and should on no account forget it.

The fundamental way to carry out healthy literary and art criticism is to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guide and unwaveringly pursue the guiding principle of making literature and art serve the people and socialism and letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. Besides, we should adopt the correct method of democratic discussions. The correct implementation of the "double-hundred policy" means that we should adhere to the principle of the "three not-wants" and avoid the phenomenon of the "three nots" (no demand is set, no guidance is provided and no criticism is carried out). To implement the double-hundred policy, we should ensure the freedom for literary and art creation and criticism. Only thus can we create conditions most suitable for the vigorous development of literature and art. Of course, we should not interpret the freedom provided by the double-hundred policy as absolute freedom or freedom without any restriction. The freedom ensured by the double-hundred policy includes the "airing of views" and "contention." It is absolutely wrong to regard without any analysis all criticisms as wielding the big stick and correct criticism of wrong things as violating the double-hundred policy. For a certain period of time, while carrying out literary and art criticism, we failed to provide sufficient guidance in certain aspects and no strict demands were set. We also failed to boldly and forcefully criticize wrong ideas. Some comrades detested or rejected any criticism. In addition, the vulgar ways of "boasting and toadying" and "flattering" prevailed. This state of affairs should be changed.

Lu Xun pointed out: "Literature and art must be subjected to criticism." It is wrong to give up or do away with literary and art criticism. But this does not mean that any kind of criticism is beneficial to literature and art. What we advocate is Marxist scientific criticism. Just as we must pay attention to the social impact of literary and artistic creations, any literary and art criticism must be made with its social impact in mind. In the past, due to the influence of "leftist" guiding thoughts and especially the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary groups, people in literary and art circles suffered greatly and met with many setbacks. Literary and artistic business became something frightening.

For these historical reasons, literary and art criticism on many occasions became the prelude to a political movement. People were especially sensitive to it and could not help having many worries. Therefore, we must take particular note of this. On the one hand, we must unfold literary and art criticism. It is wrong not to criticize those who have made mistakes. On the other hand, in our approach to contradictions among the people, especially problems related to the spiritual world, we must be extremely prudent. Criticism cannot be confined to well-meaning subjective wishes, but must be subjected to the test in the practice of creation and in social practice. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, we must "be mindful of impact, sum up experiences and study methods." ("Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art")

Any comment on literature and art is literary and art criticism. Literary and art criticism does not mean just criticizing something bad. Belinskiy said: "Criticism may be traced to a Greek word, which means 'making judgment.' Therefore, criticism, in a broad sense, means judgment." Therefore, whether known as a comment on literature and art or literary and art criticism, criticism should be aimed at the good and at helping develop what is immature. When it is directed at what is not good, it should also be prompted by the primary motive to praise and encourage the good. Under the guidance of the correct line, what is good or relatively good after all represents the majority and should be encouraged.

In unfolding proper literary and art criticism, just as required by the party Central Committee, we must avoid finding faults, attaching labels, using the big stick and adopting other wrong, simple and crude methods. We must advocate criticism which is down-to-earth, logical and sensible, to the point, and convincing. We must oppose "criticism" marked by such practices as finding faults, vilification, framing charges, exaggerating mistakes and driving one to the wall. The critic has the right to criticize. The one subjected to criticism also has the right to state his own views and vindicate himself. Among the people, the relationship between leaders and literary and art workers, between commentators and writers should be one of equality and comradeship. Criticism should be well-intentioned. If there are differing views, we should allow free and ample discussion instead of pulling rank on others. A writer should approach criticism from a leader, a commentator or the masses with an attitude of respect and receptiveness. Even a very good work always leaves something to be desired and cannot be all-perfect. A writer should view any criticism as something helpful to himself and as a prod to his own continuous progress and improvement. Criticism should be warm and well-intentioned. The critic should have a sense of responsibility toward the writer and toward society. He should hold himself responsible and properly sign his name to any criticism made. Leaders and commentators should appreciate the difficult nature of writing. Any comment should be guided by the principle of "knowing a person's character when discussing a subject" and taking everything concerned into consideration. We must not equate the criticism of a particular work by a writer with the over-all assessment of him. If a certain newspaper or magazine has published a critical article, other newspapers and magazines can of course reprint it, if they consider it necessary. But they must not vie with each other in doing so. The use of a political movement or one in a disguised form to handle literary and art problems and the problem of the spiritual world is often liable to create confusion about two different types of contradictions and about the line of distinction between politics and literature and art, causing serious consequences. In this respect, we have had many lessons in the history of the development of contemporary literature and art. We must be on our guard.

Leaders and commentators must do their best to bring any comment in line with the facts about a work and strive for accuracy in criticism. The one subjected to criticism should humbly accept any correct view and cherish the spirit of self-criticism. Meanwhile, he should realize that it is practically impossible to ask absolute correctness or 100 percent correctness in any comment made. Concerning any wrong form of criticism, any incorrect criticism and any wrong attitude in criticism, we may seek comradely discussion and retort criticism. But we must avoid "paying one back in kind" and returning tit for tat, as far as what is wrong is concerned.

Concerning contradictions among the people, we must doggedly act according to the guideline of "unity-criticism-unity." We must not make contradictions more acute and must instead maintain and stimulate stability and unity.

We trust that so long as we properly sum up historical experiences and unfold normal Marxist literary and art criticism, really create an atmosphere of active and healthy criticism and discussion, our socialist literature and art will surely further grow and thrive.

XUE MUQIAO ARTICLE ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC EFFECT

HK070007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Excerpts from article by Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 2890] originally carried in JINGJI LILUN YU JINGJI GUANLI [ECONOMIC THEORY AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT], published by China People's University, issue No 3 of 1981: "How To Improve Economic Effect as Seen From Macroeconomics"]

[Text] Improving economic effect in an all-round way in China is a fundamental task during the readjustment period, and is also the road out of our current economic difficulties.

The improvement of economic effect must be studied from the microeconomic and macroeconomic aspects. With regard to the microeconomy, we must improve enterprise management. We have done a lot of work and achieved considerable success in this respect since the "gang of four" were overthrown, however we have been unable to fundamentally solve the problem. For instance we have attached importance to product quality and organized two "quality months." Yet the markets are still full of inferior goods. Why? People will buy even inferior goods, if supply is unable to meet demand. In addition many factories are unable to fulfill their production quotas and get bonuses unless they turn out inferior goods. The biggest waste is that many factories turn out products the market does not need. However, so long as production is done according to the plan, the commercial and material supply departments have to purchase the goods even if their quality is poor, and the factories can then receive bonuses. At present many factories are short of coal, electricity and raw materials; machines and men are idle and it is impossible for them to increase production even if they want to. The offices of many factories are overstaffed and swollen and it is impossible for them to streamline staff even if they want to. Not only is it impossible to raise labor productivity, even labor discipline can hardly be maintained. Many factories producing commodities that are in ample supply can sell them at high prices and gain high profits, whereas prices and profits are low in producing commodities in short supply; the factories are unable to arrange production according to market needs even though they know very well that what they are doing is irrational. Examples of this are too numerous to mention. Therefore if factories improve enterprise management behind closed doors, it is completely impossible for them to improve economic effect without studying reforms in economic structure and management.

Production developed quickly and people's living standards improved greatly during the "3-year recovery period" just after the founding of the new China. As a result people profoundly believed that only socialism could save China. Production also developed fast and people's living standards continued to improve during the first 5-year plan. In the struggle between socialist state-owned and capitalist privately owned economy, the former proved far superior, with the result that capitalist economy voluntarily accepted socialist transformation in the face of the irresistible tide. Nobody at that time would deny the superiority of socialism. Now when we mention that economic effect is too low, we often draw comparisons with the first 5-year plan period. This shows that our economic management and effect were relatively good at that time.

Thinking back now, we could not say that the first 5-year plan was completely correct, since it was already inclining to the left. China was a backward agricultural country at that time, and agriculture accounted for over 70 percent of total value of industrial and agricultural output. Although the peasants' living standards greatly improved as a result of the land reform, they were by no means well-off, and there were difficulties in their production and daily life. Should our guiding principle for construction have been to promote agriculture first and light industry second, and gradually develop heavy industry on that basis, or to copy the Soviet Union's experience and give priority to developing heavy industry? We took the latter road. Most of the 156 large projects built during the first 5-year plan were for heavy industry, while agricultural production was unable to keep up with the needs of industrial development. Hence, market supplies became ever shorter and there was no alternative to gradually expanding the scope of procurement and rationing. During the 5 years, output value of heavy industry rose from 15.3 to 25.5 percent of total value of industrial and agricultural production. It rose a bit faster than other sectors, but there was no outstanding imbalance. The accumulation rate was 24 percent, which was also a bit high, but the people's living standards continued to rise despite that. Economic effect was relatively high in both production and construction during that period. However, prolonged development in that fashion might have led to proportional imbalance. Comrade Mao Zedong soberly saw this danger in his "10 great relations" in 1956. However "opposition to rash advance" was criticized at the end of 1957 and the beginning of 1958, and this criticism resulted in the great rash advance of 1958. Our economic construction then embarked on an erroneous road.

Since we blindly pursued high speed in heavy industrial production, we could not but blindly expand the scale of capital construction. Excessive scale of capital construction and insufficient materials in turn could not but speed up the development of heavy industry. This not only squeezed aside agriculture and light industry, with the result that market supplies of consumer goods became ever shorter in circumstances in which the people's living standards could not be improved; supplies of materials for production also became ever shorter. Around the time of the smashing of the "gang of four," supplies of steel followed a "3-8 system" (approving only 80 percent of the supply needed, approving only 80 percent of that when the orders are placed, and then only supplying 80 percent of that amount when delivering the goods) and there was a shortage of electricity, with the result that many light industrial plants had no electric power for 2 or 3 days a week and were always operating 4 days and resting 3 or vice versa. Every year we stressed that "a margin must be left in the plans," whereas in fact the gap widened every year. How could production and construction effect fail to decline in these circumstances! For the sake of blind pursuit of speed, no heed was paid to product quality or production costs, or even to whether products met the needs of markets and customers. In any case everyone was rushing to grab substandard machines and equipment, and so long as one got one's hands on substandard steel it could always be used as a counter to be exchanged for other products. We continued to slide along in this direction in 1977 and 1978, due to failure to criticize "leftist" errors. We started to correct the "leftist" errors in 1979 and 1980, and proposed and implemented the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. There has already been a marked turn for the better in the situation. Products of the machine-building industry have turned from best-sellers into slow movers. There is no more shortage of steel supplies (and no need to make readjustments regarding products in ample supply and those in short supply), while market supplies of consumer goods, especially nonstaple food-stuffs, have eased a bit compared with the past despite the big increase in purchasing power.

Although China has only just started to readjust its economic structure, there has already been notable effect. Growth of light industry and agriculture in 1979 exceeded that of heavy industry. In 1980 heavy industry rose by 1.6 percent and light industry by 17.4 percent. People's living standards have improved very rapidly in these 2 years, with social purchasing power rising by over 30 billion yuan annually (previously it had been less than 10 billion).

In these circumstances it was indeed no easy task to basically ensure market supplies. Beginning this year, we must also appropriately control the increase of purchasing power and strive to ensure that it does not exceed the growth of market commodity supplies. The growth of heavy industry has declined in the past 2 years. However supplies of steel and especially of products of the machine-building industry are now much more abundant than before. Supply of products of the machine-building industry already exceeds demand. This creates conditions for improving their quality and ensuring that the products can always find a buyer. In the past there was no need to worry about whether people wanted these products, whatever their quality, but this is now starting to change. I think the effect of 2 years of readjustment will probably be much better than that of 2 "quality months." The quality of machine-building industry products affects the quality of the whole of industry. Taking the long-term view, the current temporary difficulties of the machine-building industry will enable it to carry out amalgamation and reorganization along the lines of coordination between specialized departments and improve product quality, and may also greatly improve the economic effect of the whole of industrial production. Therefore in terms of the macroeconomy, the readjustment of the national economy structure, including the internal readjustment of industry, is a decisive key factor for improving economic effect.

So-called internal restructuring of industry refers to the fact that some of our current industries are managed along old chains of command or as old bits and pieces; everyone wants to establish a complete economic system, "large and complete" or "small and complete," and there is very serious duplication and waste. In the past 2 years local decisionmaking powers have been expanded, and the localities have set up large numbers of small textile mills, cigarette plants and wine factories, using high-grade raw materials to produce low-grade products, while many former large factories have on the contrary been forced to cut production. It is now very difficult to buy high-grade cigarettes and wine in the markets. This obviously is a tremendous waste, and we certainly cannot improve economic effect unless we resolve to change this state of affairs. An auto factory in a capitalist country produces well over 1 million autos a year, while some auto plants in China produce something over 100; their production costs are appalling, and they are unwilling to amalgamate with other plants. Capitalist countries rely on free competition to knock out such "small and complete" plants, while in China the state will pick up the tab when losses occur, and so we go on maintaining them. How can we greatly improve the economic effect of our country's industries unless we restructure their production and organization?

We must also carry out reform of the economic management system in order to fundamentally improve economic effect. In particular we must solve the problems of the "big pot of rice" and the "iron ricebowl." In the past our financial management was all carried out by unified revenue and expenditure. All enterprise profits were turned over to the state, and even half the depreciation charges were also turned over, while capital construction investment and expenditures for innovations and improvements were gratuitously allocated by the financial departments. Enterprises were treated the same way whether they made money or ran at a loss and whether they made much money or a little. The whole country was regarded as a single account. As a result the enterprises had no interest in improving management, nor did they have any power to do so. Everyone acted according to "the plan," and had no need to think for themselves. Since capital construction funds were allocated gratuitously, the bigger the funds the better, so more unnecessary projects could be built and machinery and equipment purchased. A project for which funds of 100 million yuan had been approved could not be completed without spending at least a further several tens of millions. Certain capital construction projects could not play their role after completion, yet nobody took the responsibility. It is very difficult to say if a total investment of 600 billion yuan in 30 years could form 400 billion worth of productive force. Last year several score capital construction projects withheld from receiving allocated funds from the financial departments to borrowing from the banks, with interest to be paid; many construction units then made careful calculations and decided not to build unnecessary projects, not to buy unnecessary machinery and equipment, to organize local cooperation where possible, and to refrain from building "large and complete" and "small and complete" projects.

As a result only 70 or 80 million of an approved 100 million yuan needed to be spent. After investigation showed their products would be unsaleable, several factories for which construction approval had already been given voluntarily demanded to be halted. I think this is a very effective way of improving economic effect in construction.

In ordinary circumstances, investment in tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements in old factories is much more effective than in building new factories. However, the factories themselves do not have the capital for innovation and improvement or even for renovation of equipment, and completely rely on funds from the financial departments; all such funds have to be included in the plans. The principle of "key employment of investment" is followed when mapping out plans, and every year the investment reported by the enterprises for innovations and improvements is cut down. Therefore although the slogan of building fewer new factories and carrying out more innovations and improvements in old ones has been raised for more than 10 years now, the machinery and equipment in many old factories are now obsolete, the buildings are cramped and dilapidated, and there is still no way of solving these problems. "Big collective" enterprises retain part of their profit for use by the No 2 light industry bureau, and their growth speed now exceeds that of state-owned plants; the development of commune and brigade industry in some areas in the past 10 years has exceeded that of the "big collective," because commune and brigade industry possesses greater decision-making powers. In the past 2 years we have expanded decisionmaking powers in over 6,000 enterprises and allowed them to have a little capital of their own for use in carrying out innovations and improvements. This has already produced notable effect. Everyone in these enterprises thinks about how to improve management, investigates market needs and strives to ensure that the products will find buyers, in order to gain a greater profit share. If "everyone eats from a big pot of rice" there is neither internal motive nor external pressure for improving management; but if an enterprise is responsible within a certain scope for its own profit or loss, this can stimulate the effort to improve its management, and improve economic effect.

In the past the system of state monopoly in purchase and sales was applied in the field of circulation; factories produced according to plan, and all their products were purchased by the commerce departments. Some products were out of stock for long periods while others were stockpiled for long periods. There is no doubt that this represented tremendous waste. Since 1979, we have switched to the system of selective purchase of army daily necessities; the commerce departments place orders according to market needs, the factories gear their output to the commerce departments' orders, can sell themselves those products that the commercial departments do not purchase, and can establish direct ties with shops for handling certain small commodities. This system has started to change the situation of production and sales being out of focus which had lasted for over 20 years. Regarding the market as a whole, this system has greatly reduced waste and improved economic effect. In the past exchange of goods between the urban and rural areas were blocked and long-distance transport of goods for sale was banned. As a result many indigenous products of the mountains rotted on the mountains while the urban markets went short for long periods. This too caused very serious waste. In the past 2 years we have gradually relaxed the limits on long-distance transport of goods for sale. Apart from the supply and marketing cooperatives being allowed to enter the towns, the communes too can ship their products to the towns for sale there. There has also been limited development of individual small tradesmen. Sales outlets for the indigenous products of the mountain areas have thus been opened up. This too has greatly improved economic effect.

At present labor productivity is very low in the factories, labor discipline is slack in many plants, and there is still the defect of being treated the same however much or little work one does and however well or badly one does it. This is closely connected with the "iron ricebowl" system we have practiced for many years.

As soon as the workers receive their "iron ricebowl," they can only gain entrance, promotion and reward and cannot be fired, downgraded or punished; the main factor in wage hikes and promotion is order of seniority, not work ability and labor contribution. The offices and organs of many factories are over-staffed and swollen with many non-productive personnel, and the number of people not engaged in production gets higher all the time. How can the economic effect of labor be improved in this way? At present the employment problem is rather serious and there are still difficulties in solving the "iron ricebowl" problem. In the long term, however, it will be difficult to improve economic effect unless this problem is solved. The idea that regards the "iron ricebowl" and the "superiority" of socialism is obviously wrong.

Some time ago this problem was put forward: "What is the way out of the economic difficulties?" Our answer is, eliminate waste and improve economic effect. And we rely first on readjustment and second on reform to accomplish this. This is investigating the source of this difficulty from the macroeconomic aspect. The above-mentioned shortcomings in the economic structure and management system are not things that must necessarily exist under the socialist system (even though similar shortcomings exist in many socialist countries). If we are good at summing up experiences and fundamentally eliminate these shortcomings, we will be able to greatly improve economic effect in production and construction, and the superiority of the socialist system can be brought into play in a notable way. The mortal wounds of the capitalist countries are narrow markets and lack of sales outlets for their products. Our domestic market is the largest in the world and we do not have to worry about sales outlets for our products. We only have to worry about being unable to satisfy market needs. Therefore, so long as we do our work well, our development speed will certainly be able to overtake that of the capitalist countries.

Emphasizing the study of the question of improving economic effect from the macroeconomic aspect certainly does not mean that there is no need to attach importance to study from the microeconomic aspect, such as in enterprise management and economic accounting; and still less does it mean that we need not attach importance to training management personnel. These are basic skills, and we cannot get by if we fail to attach importance to them. I greatly appreciate the study of enterprise management carried out by American business management colleges, but I certainly do not like the way they only attach importance to enterprise management and neglect studies of the macroeconomy. America is a capitalist country, and it is completely understandable that such a phenomenon should arise there. Ours is a socialist country, and we certainly cannot get by without studying the macroeconomy.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON APPRAISAL OF HISTORICAL FIGURES

HK090528 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 81 p 4

[Article by Su Shuangbi [5685 7175 4310] and Xiao Li [5135 7812]: "Several Questions Concerning the Appraisal of Historical Figures"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the study and appraisal of historical figures have been very prevalent in historical circles. Enthusiastic discussions have been carried out on Confucius, Mencius, Qin Shihuang, Xiang Yu, Li Shimin, Yue Fei, Genghis Khan, Zhu Yuanzhang, Shi Kefa, Zuo Zongtang, Hong Xiuquan, Li Xiucheng, Wei Changhui, Chen Duxiu and Qu Qiubai, and a vigorous and dynamic scene of a hundred schools of thought contending has appeared. However, the appraisal of historical figures is a complicated subject and there is still no unanimity of views. Here, we would like to discuss some of the views on certain questions concerning the appraisal of historical figures at present.

1. On Class Analysis

In appraising historical figures, we must pay attention to class analysis. This is the minimum requirement for applying historical materialism to the study of history.

Because in a class society, people are divided into classes, the various political, economic, cultural and religious activities the people engage in represent without exception the interests of their own class. Just as Marx said: "Individuals are dealt with only in so far as they are the personifications of economic categories, embodiments of particular class-relations and class-interests." ("Das Kapital," vol 1, p 12) Moreover, the merits and mistakes, progress and reaction of any historical figure and whether he pushed forward or backward the development of history, cannot be measured with a simple yardstick. Therefore, if we do not carry out a conscientious class analysis in the appraisal of historical figures, we will have no means of bringing to light historical facts and also cannot make a realistic appraisal of historical figures.

In fact, class analysis is to make a fitting analysis of the historical role of various classes and their representatives and not to simply negate the nonlaboring class and their representatives in history. For a long time, because of the influence of the leftist trend of thought, there appeared the phenomenon of sticking class labels instead of making class analysis in the appraisal of historical figures. For example, we described people who played positive roles in history, especially emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers as lacking any redeeming feature whatsoever. Actually, regardless of whether in feudal society or in contemporary history, many of the people who played an important role were not of the laboring class. Take Qin Shihuang, Liu Bang, Cao Cao, Li Shimin, Wang Anshi and Lin Zexu for example. They all played a definite role in the course of history. However, all these people were representatives of the landlord class. Furthermore, Zheng Chenggong, Qi Jiguang and Zuo Zongtang were likewise representatives of the landlord class. However, they all contributed to the unification of the country and people. Since they were representatives of the landlord class, they naturally in varying degrees also oppressed and exploited the peasants. If we have to make the delineation between classes and use this to appraise the rights and wrongs of historical figures, then we cannot affirm the worthwhile contributions of these historical figures. In this way, the complexity of historical phenomena becomes simplified. In the feudal society, the landlord class was the dominant class. If we were to negate all the representatives of the landlord class, how can we explain the history of the feudal society?

The defect of sticking labels also existed in the past in the appraisal of the leaders of peasant wars. We have been guilty of this kind of viewpoint. All those of landlord background who took part in peasant wars were without exception described as people who had wormed themselves into the ranks of the peasant revolution. Landlord intellectuals who gave counsel to the peasant insurgent army were without exception described as having a corrosive effect on the peasant leaders. This kind of viewpoint was of course metaphysical. Such famous leaders of the peasant wars in the history of our country as Liu Bang, Xiang Yu, Zhang Jiao, Li Mi, Huanng Chao, Zhu Yuanzhang and Li Ziqing were not of peasant origin. If we use class attributes as the criterion for appraising historical figures, there will be no means of explaining the above historical facts. Actually, the effects of people with landlord background who took part in peasant uprisings were not always the same. Some had very good effects, but there were also those with poor effects. For example, the effects of Li Yan and Niu Jinxing in the peasant war in the latter part of the Ming Dynasty and Feng Yunshan and Wei Changlui in the Taiping Tianguo movement differed greatly.

Obviously, sticking class labels is not the method for appraising historical figures. However, it is also undesirable for the tendency of not paying attention to class analysis to appear in the process of correcting this defect. In the appraisal of leaders of peasant wars, some have without exception reversed the verdicts on those who had been denounced in the past because of their landlord background and affirmed them without making analysis.

This naturally is not a practical and realistic attitude. Actually, the landlord elements and peasants had different motives for joining the peasant insurgent ranks. There were many reasons for the landlord elements to join the peasant army, and one of them was the hope of redistributing the power of the feudal dynasty. However, as their actions were directed against the extremely corrupt old dynasty, they were on this point identical with the object of the peasant insurgent army. However, this did not preclude the fact that some of the landlord elements continued to reveal their avaricious and brutal class nature in the peasant insurgent army. Some landlord elements carried out power struggle, undermined the fighting will and played a disruptive role in the peasant insurgent army. For example, Wei Changhui engineered the Tianjing rebellion and slaughtered thousands of Taiping Tianguo warriors. After entering Beijing, Niu Jinxing fomented discord everywhere, got rid of dissidents and undermined the morale of the insurgent army. It is entirely necessary to carry out class analysis on the behavior of Wei Changhui and Niu Jinxing, and this cannot be regarded as the sticking of class labels.

Some people hold that the method of class analysis is a kind of "restriction" that will affect the blazing of new trails in the appraisal of historical figures. We must blaze new trails in the study of history and there is also the question of blazing new trails in the study of historical figures. However, blazing new trails must be carried out on a scientific and realistic basis and not according to one's whim. For example, people who worshipped Hong Xiuquan as a deity in the past embellished him and raised him to great heights. This is of course not scientific. However, for the sake of breaking this "restriction," people are saying that he was devoid of any merit and that his slogan of egalitarianism was even worse than feudalism. Some even hold that it was egalitarianism which led to the defeat of the Taiping Tianguo and gave rise to feudal privileges. Those comrades who maintained this kind of view also wanted Hong Xiuquan "to shoulder certain responsibility for the slow development, backwardness and vulnerability of China." We are afraid presenting problems and judging right and wrong this way cannot be considered as blazing new trails or breaking a "restriction," because they do not correspond to historical facts.

Despite the fact that they were different from the feudal diehards, the appraisals of such advocates of Westernization as Li Hongzhang is more complicated, but there is no doubt that the political line of the Westernization advocates was a reactionary one. The Westernization movement was a product of class contradiction and the internal and external contradiction of the Qing Dynasty as well as a product influenced by the historical trend of the world. Therefore, the ideological motive and political attitude of advocates of Westernization were also not altogether the same. Some wanted to solve "the serious internal disease," some wanted to "learn the strong points of the barbarians" and some called for "putting down the Westerners to become strong." Li Hongzhang, who was the leader of the Westernization faction, colluded with the foreign invaders to put down the peasant uprising. In the Westernization movement and in such historical events as the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895 and the Sino-Russian relations, he practiced a line of national betrayal and capitulation. He is a historical figure we should not excessively affirm. However, because there had not been enough concrete analysis in the past on the effect of Li Hongzhang in the Westernization movement, there also appeared the condition of condemning everything he did. For the sake of breaking this "restriction," some of the people have chosen a few sayings and words of Li Hongzhang to prove that he was "progressive" and "patriotic" and neglected the facts in contemporary history that he had suppressed the peasant uprising and practiced capitulation and national betrayal. Consequently, it is also very difficult to make a realistic appraisal of Li Hongzhang. As for the advocates of Westernization and people who had something to do with the Westernization faction such as Zuo Zongtang, Ding Ruchang, Rong Hong, Zhang Guanying, Xue Fucheng and Ma Jianzhong, they were different from Li Hongzhang.

Zuo Zongtang, Ding Ruchang and others had patriotic ideas. Regardless of whether their love was for China as a whole or for the Qing government, their conduct conformed with the interests of the Chinese people and the aspirations of the masses. Moreover, Rong Hong, Ma Jianghong and Zheng Guanying had ideas of reform and modernization, and they took the first gratifying step in the quest for truth in the West. They represented the voice of the newly emerging national bourgeoisie. Li Hongzhang was different. He practices capitulationist diplomacy and represented the interests of big landlords and feudal aristocrats by betraying the country for an ignoble existence. From this we can see that they all were advocates of Westernization, but the class interests and class trend they represented were not the same.

If we become separated from the method of class analysis, the study of history will again become a chaotic mess without a course to follow. If we become separated from the method of class analysis, we will again be trapped in the quagmire of agnostic historical materialism.

2. On We Should Not Be Too Critical of the Ancients

Comrade Mao Zedong in his article "In Commemoration of Dr Sun Yat-sen" highly appraised the great historical achievements made by Dr Sun, but at the same time, he pointed out: "Like many great figures who stood in the forefront guiding the march of events, Dr Sun, too, had his shortcomings. These shortcomings should be explained in the light of historical conditions so that people can understand; we should not be too critical of our predecessors." This is an important principle of Marxist historicism in appraising historical figures as well as the scientific method based on historical reality for fundamentally appraising historical figures.

However, in the appraisal of historical figures, the phenomenon of being too critical of ancient people has always existed regardless of whether in the past or the present. Many theorists ignored the period and the situation of class struggle the historical figures were in. They lacked a concrete analysis of specific problems and used our present standards to ostensibly place demands on ancient people. For example, they negated the educational ideas of Confucius because he disdained labor. Because Han Yu did not support the political views of Liu Zongyuan and Su Shi did not support the reform of Wang Anshi, they branded them as conservatives and negated the cultural contributions they made in history. Again, because Cao Cao suppressed the yellow turban army and Lin Zexu advocated suppressing the Taiping Tianguo revolution, they negated their proper role in history. Such viewpoints are obviously wanting in the Marxist concept of historicism. Lenin in "On Economic Romanticism" said: "The judging of historical merits and achievements is not based on things required by modern times the historical activists did not supply but on the new things supplied by their predecessors before them." Cao Cao's and Lin Zexu's advocacy and suppression of peasant uprisings were determined by their class position. In appraising them, we must point out their mistakes of suppressing the peasant uprisings. However, if we merely use this point to negate their overall achievements, this will mean we are being too critical of ancient people.

Being too critical of ancient people in the appraisal of historical figures is a common chronic disease. At times, even while correcting the tendency of being too critical of ancient people, we have either intentionally or unintentionally again made the same mistake. In restoring order out of chaos, when criticizing the leftist influence of being too critical of ancient people, there has appeared another tendency of making inappropriate and excessive demands on some ancient people.

For example, on the question of how to appraise the achievements and mistakes of the leaders of peasant wars, the tendency of making excessive demands has become more conspicuous. In the past, when appraising the leaders of peasant wars, there was indeed the phenomenon of embellishing them and raising them to a great height. This is naturally inappropriate.

However, some of the theorists went to the other extreme in summing up the history of peasant wars. They did not recognize the great historical role of the leaders of peasant wars but said instead that the numerous peasant wars in the Chinese feudal society had disrupted the development of productive forces and caused the history of Chinese feudal society to get bogged down. They put the blame for the slow development of the Chinese feudal society on peasant wars. Some even used the statistics of how many people had been killed in a certain peasant war to prove in theory the "negative role" of peasant wars. This method of study, which appeared very objective on the surface, is actually very unscientific. The reason for the outbreak of peasant wars was not due to the peasants rising up in armed rebellion without reason and cause, peasant wars broke out because the peasants had no means of continuing their existence under the extremely corrupt feudal rule and when the productive forces had been seriously destroyed, in the latter part of the Qin Dynasty, the Sui Dynasty, the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty, it was precisely the smashing of the extremely corrupt feudal dynasty by peasant wars that the history of feudal society was able to develop. The outstanding quality of the leaders of peasant wars was that at the critical moment in history they had been able to lead the masses in smashing the old dynasty and push history forward. Because of class and historical limitations, the leaders of peasant wars were unable to lead the peasant wars to victory. In the end, they were either put down by the landlord class or degenerated into tools of the landlord class for making dynastic changes. However, we are only pointing this out in order to better sum up the historical law governing peasant wars. We absolutely cannot use this to negate the great historical role played by peasant wars.

When appraising historical figures, we should not be too critical of ancient people. However, we cannot use this as an excuse for covering up the shortcomings of historical figures. On the contrary, we must also realistically analyze their limitations. No one is perfect no matter how great or outstanding he may be. His conduct will also be affected by the limitations of his era and class. Therefore, he also cannot be free from shortcomings and mistakes. Marx and Engels set glorious examples for us in this respect. They had on numerous occasions praised the extraordinary revolutionary role played by the newly emerging bourgeoisie in history. At the same time, they also used extremely pungent words to point out: Capital comes into the world "dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt." They also on numerous occasions pointed out: The history of capital is one of "horrible and ruthless exploitation" of the masses. Moreover, this kind of exploitation has been "carried out under the compulsion of the most obscene, filthy, despicable and abominable greed." ("Das Kapital," vol 1, p 829) This provides us with another example on the correct appraisal of historical figures and historical events.

When appraising historical figures, regardless of whether we are using the ideas of present day people to recast ancient people, using the criteria of present day people to make excessive demands on ancient people or using "historical and class limitations" to cover up the negative aspects and shortcomings of historical figures, we will be deviating from the demands of Marxist historicism. Therefore, this also is not the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts.

3. On Integrity

Can integrity be used as one of the criteria for appraising historical figures? The answer is yes. From time immemorial, all dynasties, classes and even nationalities have paid attention to integrity. Lofty moral integrity has always been one of the important contents of the glorious revolutionary tradition and fine historical heritage of the Chinese people. Mencius in "Teng Wen Kong," part II, called this "To be above the power of riches and honors to corrupt, of poverty and mean conditions to sway from principle, and of prowess and force to subdue."

Although this is the outlook of the landlord class on integrity, however, it in fact has become a fine tradition with national characteristics. Countless historical incidents have proved that the question of integrity has always existed in confrontations between classes, wars between nations and righteous and unjust struggles between the same class. Integrity has always been one of the indispensable criteria for appraising people. Naturally, integrity is closely related to the righteousness of a cause. Those on the side of righteousness will not be lured by the promise of gain or intimidated by the threat of force. This kind of integrity is worth praising. Those who maintain an unjust stand cannot be considered as having lofty moral integrity.

Lofty moral integrity has always been respected by people. For example, when Li Ziqing, leader of the peasant war in the latter part of the Ming Dynasty, was defeated, his revolutionary spirit of refusing to surrender to the enemy was greatly admired by later generations. Wen Tianxiang had no outstanding achievement in either the political or military field. However, he displayed lofty national integrity in the war of resistance against the Yuan. After his capture, he resolutely refused to surrender and also wrote the immortal poem "Song of Righteousness." His great lofty spirit of "since time immemorial who can achieve immortality? I leave my heart a shining example to prosperity" will live forever in the hearts of people. The reason Shi Kefa has been able to leave his name in history was mainly because of the national integrity he displayed in the struggle against the Qing Dynasty. Even in the righteous and unjust struggle between the same class, there is also the question of integrity. In contemporary history, the spirit of Tan Sitong in fearing no sacrifice for the cause of reform is remembered even today. His revolutionary spirit of "before the drawn sword I lift my head to heaven and smile" has inspired many people of lofty ideals to take the revolutionary road.

If integrity is not one of the criteria for appraising historical figures, then what distinction is there between Qin Gui and Yue Fei and between Wu Sangui and Shi Kefa? People have always praised those with moral integrity and despised those without moral integrity and who were afraid of dying. When appraising people and discussing history, the teacher of revolution had also attached great importance to integrity. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Lu Xun was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semicolonial peoples." In "Farewell, Leighton Stuart!" Comrade Mao Zedong again said: "Wen Yiduo rose to his full height and smote the table, angrily faced the Kuomintang pistols and died rather than submit. Zhu Ziqing, though seriously ill, starved to death rather than accept U.S. 'relief food.' ...they demonstrated the heroic spirit of our nation."

We can see that integrity has always been one of the criteria of civilized society for appraising the success and failure of historical figures. However, some theorists are always assessing historical figures according to their own subjective will, extolling or repressing them according to their likes and dislikes. For example, in the appraisal of Li Xiucheng, some of the theorists have invariably played him up as a famous general in the latter period of the Taiping Tianguo and a heroic figure. However, in the early part of the 10 years of turmoil, Kang Sheng and Qi Benyu marked him as a traitor and subjected him to criticism. During the period of restoring order out of chaos, there was a view among the historical circles which tried to appraise Li Xiucheng as a complete hero without any flaw. However, they could not deny the fact that the "confession of Li Xiucheng" was filled with praises for the enemy and denunciations of himself. Consequently, there was another view holding that integrity should not be the criterion for appraising historical figures. Because, after his capture, Li Xiucheng wrote a "position paper" and actually said "Why was the son of heaven born to bring disorder to the land and why was I so stupid as to assist him?" He also expressed to Zen Guofan that "He would repay his kindness in another life" and wrote "ten important reasons for surrender." In the heroic life of Li Xiucheng, this inglorious conduct in his later years was at any rate a loss of integrity.

Seeking truth from fact is the most important thing in appraising historical figures. In the past, the use of the "position paper" written by Li Xiucheng to negate his entire life was obviously one-sided. However, if for the sake of reversing the verdicts on Li Xiucheng we again use his historical achievements to cover up his actual loss of integrity, this likewise is not the attitude of seeking truth from facts. As a matter of fact when Hong Rengan, who was in prison at the same time as Li Xiucheng, read the "Confession of Li Xiucheng," he immediately wrote a letter to refute him and expressed his indignation. Regarding his own fate, he expressed: "Every time I read his (Wen Tianxiang) history and 'Song of Righteousness,' I am always moved to tears. Hereafter, I will emulate Prime Minister Wen. Regarding my fate, I leave it to heaven." Chen Yucheng, who was taken prisoner by the Qing army just before Li Xiucheng, while in prison loudly berated the Qing General Bao Sheng. "Sheng is a child and the most incompetent official in the evil court." When the enemy advised him to surrender, he replied: "I am not afraid of death, so don't waste your breath." This showed his lofty revolutionary integrity. This is a vivid contrast to Li Xiucheng's loss of integrity. We do not approve of negating Li Xiucheng's lifetime of achievements because of his loss of integrity. However, we also do not approve of painting him with a halo simply because he had been a valiant general of Taiping Tianguo.

Any propaganda will have a social effect. The eulogizing of historical figures will enhance the morale of the people and inspire them to look forward. The eulogizing of historical figures who lost their integrity will have an entirely opposite effect. The study of history is for the sake of reality and the future. One of the unshirkable duties of historical workers is leading the people to look forward and propagating and advocating lofty moral integrity.

XINHUA REPORTS ON NORTH SEA FLEET EXERCISE

OW090802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporters Yu Fengyuan and Wang Jingzhong reported that when they boarded the naval vessels of the PLA North Sea Fleet to go to sea, they always saw many high and medium-ranking leading cadres of the fleet who directed the navymen in improving their tactics, techniques and work style. The navymen praised these leading cadres as men of action in naval modernization.

Displaying the tradition of the people's navy, these leading cadres always led the naval vessels in improving military performance at sea. Since the beginning of the year, the party Central Committee has time and again promoted the spirit of "less empty talks and more actual deeds." The party committee of the North Sea Fleet has further revived and brought into full play this tradition. The high and medium-ranking leading cadres throughout the fleet have vied with one another to go to sea, regarding their participation in naval operations at sea as glorious and have made more contribution to the navy.

In 1980, the party committee of the North Sea Fleet decided to organize an unprecedentedly large fleet exercise for a long voyage. Kang Zhiqiang [1660 1807 1730], political commissar of the fleet, was the first to apply for permission to lead a squadron on the long voyage.

During the long-range naval exercise, which lasted 42 days and nights, Kang Zhiqiang and another leading cadre consistently braved winds, rain and waves; and persistently commanded the ships from an open bridge and navigated them between islands and reefs whenever the weather was stormy and visibility low.

While completing its own training courses, this squadron also joined an operation involving over 130 ships, some 30 aircraft and scores of coastal artillery, radar and other units with itself as the exercise's enemy.

Tiang Yantian [0781 1693 3944], commander of a certain sea police district, came to work in a naval detachment of submarine chasers. To meet the requirements in actual combat, he commanded a submarine chaser to repeatedly study the laws in searching for submarines in summer, braving scorching sun and hot sea breezes.

Wang Wenbin [3769 2429 2430], commander of a certain destroyer flotilla, led the naval vessels in going to the South Pacific. He concentrated his efforts on learning basic knowledge of radiophotography of weather maps and in analyzing weather conditions at sea. Thus he was able to make fairly accurate, brief and intermediate-term weather forecasts.

ZHANG LONGXIANG TO BE BEIJING UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

HK041440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 81 p 1

[Report: "Professor Zhang Longxiang [1728 7893 5046] Appointed President of Beijing University"]

[Text] The State Council has recently appointed Professor Zhang Longxiang president of Beijing University. This was announced by Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang at a meeting for cadres at the university and departmental levels held by Beijing University several days ago. The party and administrative cadres of Beijing University made speeches at the meeting expressing their welcome.

Professor Zhang Longxiang is 65 this year. He has been working at Beijing University for almost 30 years. For a long time, he has taken charge of leadership work in teaching and scientific research. Conscientious and hardworking, he is not only full of energy and in comparatively good physical condition, but he is also a senior professor with rich administrative and leadership experience. Before this appointment, he was vice president of Beijing University.

Zhang Longxiang graduated from the Department of Chemistry of Qinghua University in 1937. He obtained his doctor of philosophy degree in biochemistry from the Toronto Research Institute of Canada in the early part of the 1940's. Later, he became a postdoctoral research fellow at Yale University. He returned to China in 1944 and has since been engaged in teaching and scientific research in institutions of higher learning for a long time.

Jiang Nanxiang made a speech at the meeting. He called on everyone to support the leadership of the party committee. He called on the leadership comrades of the party committee to respect the authority of administration, and under the leadership of the university party committee, define clearly the division of labor between the party and the administration, make an all-round success of various work in the university and make still greater contributions in training qualified people for the four modernizations of the motherland.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON LITERATURE, ART

HK070322 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Ren Zhongyi spoke to a Guangdong radio reporter on promoting literature and art after seeing the seven-act play "Three Crossings of the Pacific" performed by the Guangzhou municipal drama troupe on the evening of 5 June. He said: If we rely on party leadership, literature and art work cannot become rightist; if we persistently follow the "double hundred" principle, it cannot become leftist.

Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Kou Qingyan, Du Ai and Xiao Ming watched the play with the masses. At the conclusion, the provincial CCP Committee first secretary said happily to the members of the Guangzhou municipal drama troupe, who had written and performed the play: a very good performance. The writers, producers and actors have all worked hard and scored success. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The foundation of "Three Crossings of the Pacific" is good. It shows what happened to the Overseas Chinese during the Great Cultural Revolution and expresses their patriotic spirit. He suggested that the troupe listen more to the masses' views and further revise the play accordingly, to make the performance still better.

He urged the producers and members of the troupe to continue to implement the "double hundred" principle under party leadership and strive to promote literature and art in Guangdong.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON INDUSTRY

HK100224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi made an important speech at the provincial industry and communications work conference on 6 June. He gave his views on how to further enliven the province's industry and communications work. He summarized these views in five words: responsibility, joint, open, creation, and learning.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Practice has proven that the practice of taking responsibility can stimulate economic development and yield notable economic effects. This is because it eliminates a great defect in economic work, that of eating out of a big common pot. It stops constant interference in the basic levels by the upper-level organs, greatly reduces the malady of bureaucratism, gives people clear targets and responsibilities, and can extremely effectively mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses.

He said: There are many forms of taking responsibility. They include taking full responsibility for turning over profit to the state or retaining it, taking full responsibility for profit or loss and so on. All units suited to taking full responsibility should boldly put it into effect and institute it at all levels. They should assign responsibilities for each individual.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi demanded that the province's industry and communications system break down the divisions and barriers between areas, departments, trades and different ownership systems, extensively set up joint economic undertakings and speed up economic development. This should be done not only between different factories but also between factories and rural areas, factories and commerce, factories and foreign trade, and factories and scientific research units. There can be two forms of such joint undertakings. One is voluntary joint operation and free association based on mutual benefit. Such joint operations can be a bit loose at first, and tightened up later when conditions are ripe. The other kind is the specialized reorganization of enterprises carried out by the government and economic leading organs by applying administrative and economic methods. We must work hard to promote joint undertakings and industrial reorganization. Such measures should be implemented for each product and trade, and good results must be produced before the end of the year.

On the word "open," Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: This means keeping open the cardinal links and relationships, clearing away blockages and obstacles, liberating the productive force, promoting production development, and eliminating the phenomena of endless haggling over trifles and holding each other back. To overcome these phenomena, we must on the one hand teach the cadres to establish the overall concept and oppose departmentalism and bureaucratism, and on the other hand, reform the system and the irrational rules and regulations. In particular we must eliminate unnecessary middle links in handling matters and streamline our administrative methods. We must also further open up relations between industry and commerce, industry and trade, and between industrial and financial and revenue departments. If the relations between these departments are opened well, this will greatly stimulate economic development.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Creation" means that we should create new crafts and products. We must constantly create more and better products to satisfy the people's material and cultural life needs.

"Learning" means learning from Shanghai and the progressives. We must lay stress on learning in carrying out modernization. We must promote efforts to learn from and catch up with the progressives.

GUANGXI COMFORT GROUP VISITS INJURED PLA PERSONNEL

HK090942 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Summary] On the morning of 6 June, the Guangxi regional and Nanning municipal comfort group, with regional People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chen An as the leader and with regional people's government Vice Chairman Li Lin as the deputy, visited, in a PLA hospital the injured PLA commanders and fighters who had bravely counterattacked the invading Vietnamese Army in the Fakashan area.

"Since 5 May, the commanders and fighters of the PLA border defense units in Guangxi who have taken part in the battles in the Fakashan area have carried forward their high degree of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and with the spirit of overwhelming the enemy, have bravely defeated the Vietnamese Army in many of their attacks. They have firmly defended their positions and upheld the prestige of their great motherland."

With Comrade Chen An as the leader, the regional comfort group went to the frontline to visit PLA personnel.

On 6 June when Chen An, Li Lin and other members of the comfort group visited the injured PLA personnel and extended the earnest concern and regards to them on behalf of the regional and Nanning municipal party committees, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government and people of all nationalities, they were deeply moved and applauded, thanking the party, government and people for their earnest concern. Meanwhile, the injured PLA personnel declared: "In cooperation with the medical personnel, we will try to recover from our injuries as soon as possible so that we can return to our PLA units and can be ready at all times to wipe out the Vietnamese Army, who attempt to invade us and carry out provocations, so as to repay the earnest concern of the party and the people." The comfort group also gave presents to the injured PLA commanders and fighters.

HENAN RADIO DISCUSSES READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

HK070707 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Properly Handle the Relationship Between Readjustment and Reform on One Hand and Current Production on the Other, and Speed Up the Development of Industrial Production--First Comment on Correctly Handling Relationship Problems in Economic Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] How to correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and reform on the one hand and current production on the other and take a positive approach to speeding up industrial readjustment and promoting the steady development of industrial production is a problem currently worth attention on the industry and communications front.

Henan has scored relatively good achievements in economic readjustment. Consumer goods production has developed quite fast. The internal structure of industry is not developing toward rationality and coordination.

However, we must also realize that industrial production rose rather slowly in the first 4 months of this year, while economic effect was not ideal. Production costs rose, profits fell and losses increased in some enterprises. Although there are many reasons for this situation, an important one is that the leaders of some places and enterprises lack all-round and correct understanding of the readjustment principle and do not know how to handle properly the relationship between readjustment and promoting current production.

Some comrades set readjustment and reform against grasping current production. It seems that they think that production can be relaxed as soon as readjustment is mentioned, and hold that there is no need for production to advance any more as soon as retreat is mentioned. Hence they refuse to accept certain high targets that could be fulfilled if the effort were made. In particular, the leaders of certain enterprises with insufficient production tasks passively await closure, suspension, amalgamation, or diversion to other production, and relax organizational leadership over production. This causes unnecessary economic loss.

Experiences in many places prove that the relationship between readjustment and production is a dialectical one. To promote production amid readjustment, it is necessary to correctly understand that the readjustment principle is a positive one. Some comrades take a negative view of this principle. They hold that since capital construction must make a sufficient retreat, so must the whole of industrial production. This is an erroneous view. The "sufficient retreat" we speak of mainly refers to capital construction. It does not mean that everything must retreat, and still less that production too must make a sufficient retreat. On the contrary, far from retreating, production in agriculture, light industry, and daily necessities for the people's life, and energy and communications construction must continue to develop as much as possible.

It is wrong to regard economic readjustment as an all-round retreat in the whole of production. We cannot hold as soon as readjustment is mentioned that the lower the production targets, the smaller the tasks and the fewer the difficulties, the better. We cannot describe targets that could be met if the effort were made as high targets, nor can we regard demands for fulfillment of feasible tasks as the remnant poison of leftism.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI CHILDREN'S GALA PARTY

OW072158 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Hubei Province and Wuhan Municipality held gala parties in Wuchang's Hubei theater and Hankou's Wuhan municipal youth palace yesterday morning, marking the 1 June International Children's Day.

Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Han Ningfu, governor of Hubei Province; and other responsible persons of the provincial and municipal party and government as well as workers on the child care, education and science fronts joined more than 20,000 teenagers and children in Wuchang and Hankou to celebrate the festival.

Before the gala parties, Chen Pixian and other comrades received representatives of the Young Pioneers and encouraged them to study hard and make progress every day. Comrade Li Fuquan, vice governor of Hubei Province, extended greetings to children at the Wuhan youth palace on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and people's government. He also expressed thanks to the child care workers.

MAO ZHIYONG AT HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW092351 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Hunan provincial party committee held a provincial conference on consolidating public security in Changsha from 27 May to 1 June. It was held with a view to mobilizing the whole party and all social forces to further consolidate public security, to deal resolute blows at active criminals carrying out sabotage activities and to implement comprehensive measures to basically improve public security throughout the province.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the conference, at which secretary Dong Zhiwen of the provincial party committee made a report on consolidating public security in the province.

The conference held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, especially since the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the national conference on public security in urban areas, our province has achieved certain goals in consolidating public security in its urban and rural areas. However, public security in the urban and rural areas of the province has not yet taken a radical turn for the better. This is because class struggle still exists. The pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques had not yet been eliminated. Some of our comrades lack a clear understanding of the current serious situation in public security and the measures we have taken are not effective enough.

The conference pointed out: We must hit hard at those who carry out sabotage activities seriously jeopardizing public security. We must give full play to the role and functions of the judicial and public security organs and the might of the law as a weapon. We must fully mobilize the masses to hit hard at criminals who are swollen with arrogance. Only by so doing will we be able to promote healthy tendencies and combat unhealthy ones, to punish criminals and make enemies feel frightened and to reassure the public and enhance the morale of the masses. Only thus will bad elements be afraid of good people. Only thus will it be possible to improve public security day by day.

The conference called on party committees at various levels throughout the province to organize all forces to make concerted efforts and take effective comprehensive measures to consolidate public security. Party committees at various levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over public security work. They must put the present consolidation of public security on their agenda, assigning one or two responsible comrades to take charge. They must make overall arrangements, organize and coordinate forces in all circles and make vigorous, determined efforts to consolidate public security for several consecutive months to achieve results. They must consolidate our province's public security as soon as possible in order to contribute to the realization of further economic readjustment and political stability.

HAINAN PLA DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK070638 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The discipline inspection committee of the Hainan Military District CCP Committee recently convened a meeting of secretaries of discipline inspection committees at three levels to convey the spirit of the forums of the central authorities, the Central Military Commission and the Guangzhou PLA units CCP Committee on implementing the guiding principles on inner-party life in the military district, to sum up implementation of these principles in the military district, and to study and arrange future work, (Liu Xinghua), secretary of the discipline inspection committee and deputy political commissar of the military district, delivered a summation. Military district commander Jiang Hai made a speech.

The meeting pointed out: The stress of discipline inspection work is on ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. At present this means ensuring the implementation of the important guiding principle on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability laid down by the central work conference, and teaching the comrades of the whole party to unconditionally maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. The meeting fully affirmed the successes of the military district in implementing the guiding principles on inner-party political life, and also analyzed the unhealthy trends in the party in a truth-seeking way. The meeting decided on the following measures for improving party work style:

1. Regard ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies as the primary task in discipline inspection work. It is necessary to carry out prompt education and to clear people's thinking, to deal with various vague ideas.
2. Continue to carry out education in party spirit, rules and regulations, centered on the guiding principles, and strengthen the party members' spontaneity to carry out and uphold the guiding principles.
3. Strengthen discipline inspection work in the economic field. Together with the departments concerned, it is necessary to wage resolute struggle against criminal behavior of theft of state property. We must seriously check on and rectify behavior of misappropriation of collective interests and infringement of the fighters' interests. We must strictly observe financial and economic discipline and strictly prohibit the practice of giving dinners for guests and presenting gifts.
4. Carry out regular discipline inspection work in combination with the central tasks of the units, and ensure the fulfillment of all the units' tasks. We must regularly carry out education in party discipline, spirit, rules and regulations, and oppose all kinds of unhealthy trends and violations of law and discipline.

The meeting also discussed and studied questions of how to implement the party's cadre policy, do well in handling party discipline cases and dealing with people's letters and visits, and strengthen the building of the discipline inspection committees themselves, and also put forward specific demands.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SPRING INDUSTRIAL CROPS--Guangdong has reaped a full bumper harvest of spring-harvested industrial crops this year. According to statistics, Guangdong's total yield of spring-harvested soybean was 296,500 dan, up 7 percent compared with last year; the total yield of rapeseed was 150,000 dan, up 7.14 percent compared with last year; the total yield of flue-cured tobacco was 160,900 dan, up 34.64 percent compared with last year; and the total yield of red tobacco was 333,400 dan, up 8.42 percent compared with last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 81 HK]

HUBEI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE--Hubei's total industrial output value in May amounted to 2.08 billion yuan, hitting an all-time-high monthly record and increasing by 3.6 percent over May 1980 or 4.2 percent over April this year. The total light industrial output value in the first 5 months of 1981 was 14.1 percent more than the same period last year. The output value of heavy industry in May exceeded 1 billion yuan for the first time this year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81 OW]

CHENGDU PLA HOLDS CADRE CLASSES ON ECONOMICS

HK050048 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Units subordinate to the Chengdu PLA units have held 32 book-reading classes on socialist economic theory this year. The over 1,500 cadres at and above regimental level who have attended the classes have studied economic theory in connection with their state of mind, analyzed the national condition and deepened their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies.

During the classes the cadres have seriously studied "problems of China's socialist economy," "study of problems of China's socialist economy," and the "selected articles of Comrade Chen Yun." On the basis of getting a clear idea on socialist economic laws, they have applied basic Marxist viewpoints to analyze the economic characteristics of socialist and capitalist societies. In connection with their state of mind, they have paid attention to clearly understanding the difference between the individual economy permitted to exist in China in the current stage and capitalist private ownership; between the degree of public ownership of the means of production and the issue of whether the production relations are advanced; and between organizational forms and management methods on the one hand and the nature of the system of ownership of the means of production on the other. On the questions of commodity production and the law of value, they have contrasted competition in the two different societies and clearly realized that the aims, forms, and results of competition all differ under socialism and capitalism. On the question of distribution of consumer goods among individuals, they have paid attention to distinguishing between prosperity for all and egalitarianism. Having drawn clear distinctions on these issues, the participants have rapidly eliminated their misgivings and worries.

The classes run by the various units have also studied and discussed in a relatively concentrated way the question of how to build socialism in China. The participants recalled the course of socialist construction over the past 30 years and specifically analyzed the current national condition. They clearly understood: The party Central Committee has now truly found the way to build socialism in China and has formulated a series of principles and policies that conform to the national condition.

The cadres at and above regimental level attending the classes have spontaneously reviewed and clarified their own thinking in the spirit of seeking truth from facts in light of the basic principles of socialist economic theory. They pledged: In the future we must step up our study of socialist economic theory and the party's line, principles and policies, guard against and avoid leftist and rightist errors in our actual work, and lead the units to unwaveringly implement the party's principles and policies.

SICHUAN MEETING ON IMPROVING RAILWAY ORDER

HK090128 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial leadership group for tidying up public order on the railways held a work conference from 5 to 7 June, which conveyed and implemented the important written instructions of a leading central comrade on tidying up public order along the Chengdu-Chongqing line and the speech of a responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee on implementing these instructions. The meeting also discussed and studied the question of how to further tidy up public order on the railways. The meeting held: It is necessary to launch extensive propaganda and education in tidying up public order on the railways. It is necessary to integrate this work with implementing the spirit of the central and provincial CCP Committee work conferences and with the "five stresses, four beauties" activities now unfolding. It is necessary to use all propaganda media to vigorously publicize the importance of tidying up public order on the railways, to teach the cadres and masses to understand that tidying up public order on the railways and ensuring unhampered and safe railway transport is a major affair related to readjusting the national economy, accomplishing stability and unity and ensuring the smooth progress of modernization drive, and that preserving public order on the railways is the unshirkable duty of every citizen.

The conference held that it is necessary to deal with the problem in a comprehensive way in tidying up public order on the railways. Under the leadership of the CCP committees and government, it is necessary to mobilize the forces of all sectors to work together to preserve public order on the railways.

The conference held: In tidying up public order on the railways, it is necessary to deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of criminal elements. We must deal severely and swiftly according to law with major criminals, habitual criminals, instigators, gang leaders and criminals in promoting internal and external contacts who are involved in murder, snatches, rape, and major theft, especially harmful theft of materials being transported and railway equipment.

The conference stressed: Party committees and government in areas along the railway must put tidying up public order on the railways on their agenda and strengthen leadership over this work. They must organize forces to investigate and study, find out the situation, solve the problems properly, and ensure the safety of transport of materials.

DAZU GROTTOES IN SICHUAN OPENED TO VISITORS

OW091258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Chengdu, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The 1,000-year-old Dazu Grottoes, a treasure-house of carvings, 160 kilometers northwest of Chongqing in Sichuan Province, are now open to visitors. The grottoes have remained unmolested and preserved.

In artistry, the grottoes are on an equal level with three other well-known ancient Buddhist grotto carvings: Dunhuang in Gansu Province; Longmen near Luoyang in Henan Province, and Yungang near Datong in Shanxi Province. But, the Dazu grottoes have remained relatively unknown because of their remote location.

Archeologists, scholars and experts worked out a long-term protection plan for the ancient sites and relics in discussions in Dazu County in April. As cultural relics, Dazu grottoes were placed under national protection in 1961. The government allocated 60,000 yuan for restoration. A highway had been built from Chongqing to the grottoes, so it is possible to visit the site on a one-day excursion from that city. Roads also have been built connecting the various grotto sites.

The June issue of CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, a monthly in English, French, Chinese and four other languages, carries an article and 10 colored photos on the magnificence of the Dazu grottoes.

The 50,000 figures at Dazu grottoes "were made between the end of the Tang Dynasty (9th century) and the end of the Song Dynasty (13th century). They are spread over 40 different spots, with the majority of them at Beishan (North Hill) and Baoding Shan (Treasure Peak Mountain)," the article says.

A huge sleeping Buddha lies in one of the caves at Baoding Shan, 15 kilometers northeast of the town of Dazu. "Only the upper part of the body is visible and that reaches a height of 5.5 meters over a length of 31 meters. By presenting it in this way, the sculptor moves the viewer to recreate in his mind the rest of the figure stretching off into space, and creates an impression of the infinite largeness of the Buddha," the article says. "The remaining surface of the cave walls are covered with carvings of temples, trees, mountains, rivers, clouds, flowers and heavenly beings." The more than 10,000 figures at Baoding Shan were created between 1179-1249.

The major feature of Beishan, two kilometers from the Dazu County town, is "Buddha crescent, a 250-meter-long indentation in the mountain with 290 niches, each containing several figures," the article says. Four niches are "typical of late Tang work," with dignified, well-developed figures in simple dress executed in flowing lines. The middle section of the crescent contains beautiful examples of Song Dynasty (960-1279) figures with compact yet intricate composition, smooth, distinct lines and delicate, well-chiseled features. Among the 20-some Bodhisattvas and devotees carved on the wall of one grotto is the Bodhisattva Pu Xian (Samantabhadra), which though of stone is carved with such care it might be jade. "This work has been honored with the title 'Venus of the East' for the way it typifies oriental beauty, with a round, full face, finely chiseled eyes and eyebrows and well-rounded body," the article says.

Breaking away from exclusively religious subjects, some of the Dazu sculptors made figures from everyday life. One long relief of 10 cowherds with their cows depicts scenes of country life.

XIZANG LEADERS SPEAK ON MAIN TASKS FOR THIS YEAR

HK070608 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the regional people's government convened a rally of cadres at and above section level in the government organs on 4 June. The main points of work for the people's government for 1981 were put forward at the rally. The gathering demanded that all government departments continue to eliminate leftist influence, concentrate forces on promoting the main tasks, and make full greater contributions to building a united, affluent and civilized new Xizang.

Regional people's government Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme presided and spoke at the rally, Vice Chairman Guo Xilan delivered an explanation of the regional government's main tasks for 1981. He said: The main tasks have been studied and decided on in accordance with the spirit of the important central instructions on work in Xizang, of the principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, and of Comrade Yin Fatang's speech and Comrade Luosang Cicheng's government work report delivered at the third session of the third regional People's Congress. The main tasks for the year are as follows:

1. Continue to eliminate leftist influence and do a good job in economic readjustment. We should further correct our ideological line by eliminating leftism, unite our thinking with the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and truly succeed in spontaneously maintaining political unanimity with the central authorities. Our tasks of economic readjustment are very heavy. We must base our efforts on the realities of Xizang and our nationality characteristics, seek truth from facts, and seriously make a success of the work.
2. Continue to relax the policies and strive for a bumper harvest in agriculture. Developing agriculture and animal husbandry depends first on policy and second on science. We must promote various effective production responsibility systems in light of local conditions.
3. Strengthen communications and transport, develop nationality handicrafts and the construction of small hydroelectric stations, and strive to fulfill this year's industry and communications tasks. Communications and transport remains the key sector to be strengthened in the region's economic work. We must make overall arrangements for streamlining and readjusting the communications system. The [words indistinct] reforms must be carried out in a steady way. It is necessary to step up road and bridge construction, with the emphasis on blacktopping the Zinghai-Xizang Highway. It is necessary to improve bad road surfaces on all main roads.

The task of industrial readjustment remains very heavy. We must continue to do a good job in closing, suspending, amalgamating or shifting to other production enterprises in the processing industry, which at present cannot be operated properly. The stress is on developing nationality handicrafts, and on constructing hydroelectric stations. In capital construction, it is necessary to strive to fulfill the plans handed down to the region.

4. Promote finance and trade work, stabilize prices and improve supplies. We must strive to run nationality trade well, further open up rural trade fairs, develop small-scale border trade, and enliven the markets.

5. Develop science and education, culture and public health based on Xizang's local characteristics.

6. Seriously implement the policy on religion and strengthen control of religious activities.

7. Promote public order to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment. All government departments must take effective measures and launch the masses, in cooperation with the political and legal and public security departments, to concentrate blows at criminal activities such as theft, smuggling and speculation and at counterrevolutionary activities. We must strive to bring about a relatively great turn for the better in public order in the region before long. All departments and units must strengthen ideological and political work and internal security.

Regional people's government Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme spoke at the gathering. He said: The central authorities have issued a series of instructions on the guiding principles and policies for work in Xizang. The regional CCP Committee has laid down clear stipulations with regard to the principles and policies and major issues in accordance with the central instructions and the realities of Xizang. For the government, it is mainly a question of implementation. There are 7 months left of this year. We must work hard together in implementation. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme spoke on the following four topics:

1. On the situation in Xizang. The current situation in Xizang is very good. Last winter the regional CCP Committee seriously grasped implementation of the central instructions. Great success has been achieved in all work. However, we must soberly realize that we have only been implementing the central instructions for 1 year. There is unevenness in implementation, which has not yet been thorough. Hence, to sum up experiences and firmly and thoroughly implement the central instructions remains an arduous and long-term task. Our work focus for this year is to promote economic work. We must continue to relax the policies and promote readjustment.

2. We must constantly perfect and develop nationality regional autonomy. Cadres constitute a decisive issue in instituting the system of nationality regional autonomy. We must ensure that minority-nationality cadres truly have both responsibilities and powers, can act as masters of the house in handling the affairs of their nationality, and learn to walk on their own feet. We must truly succeed in having Zang cadres form the bulk of the cadre force. Zang cadres must gradually form over 80 percent of the cadre force, not including teachers, doctors and specialized technicians. We must actively create conditions for speeding up the training of Zang cadres. We must in particular step up the cultivation and enhancement of the existing cadres.

Secondly, it is essential that Zang becomes the first language in order for Xizang to institute nationality regional autonomy. It must be designated as exercising its own functions. Zang must be the main language in party and government organ work and in culture and education; the Chinese language should be used simultaneously in this work. This is an important policy decided by the party, which must be resolutely instituted. We must actively create conditions for this.

We must also carry forward outstanding Zang cultural traditions, including Zang medicine, literature, [word indistinct], opera, music, dancing, painting and so on. We have already done some work in this respect, but we must greatly intensify our efforts.

3. It is essential to proceed from the realities of Xizang in everything. Summing up the experiences and lessons of work in Xizang in the past 30 years, we find that the most fundamental principle we must follow is to proceed from Xizang realities in everything and decide on our work principles, tasks, policies, work methods and measures in accordance with the actual conditions in Xizang. This is one of our most valuable experiences of the past 30 years. In future government work, we must proceed from the realities of Xizang and shun subjective, one-sided, generalized and uniform leadership styles and work methods. We must not blindly and forcibly popularize the work experiences of interior China and of the Hans.

4. Strengthen unity, correct the work style, and make a success of work. Fundamentally speaking, the government organs serve the people of Xizang and must be responsible to them. We must keep close contact with the masses, care about their woes, and seek their interests, and we must first serve the peasants and herdsmen, who account for over 80 percent of the population of Xizang. This is the starting point in all work.

AN PINGSHENG PRESIDES OVER YUNNAN CONGRESS MEETING

HK050927 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Summary] The eighth meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Kunming on the morning of 4 June. The main agenda of this meeting included listening to the report made by provincial education department director (Jiang Quan) on middle, primary, nationality and sparetime education in the province, listening to the report made by (Jiang Feng), head of the child-care leadership group of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee, on child-care work in the municipality, and discussing relevant resolutions, appointments and removals.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman An Pingsheng presided over the plenary meeting this morning. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhixiu, Wu Zuomin, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizhai and Li Hecai attended. Vice Governors Zhao Zengyi, Ma Wendong and Yang Kecheng, provincial Higher People's Court Vice President (Li Jian); provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Wang Lizhong and responsible persons of departments concerned at provincial level attended as nonvoting delegates.

The meeting conducted group discussions on the afternoon of 4 June.

Education Report

HK090756 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Summary] Entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Jiang Quan), Yunnan provincial education department director, gave a report on education work in the province at the eighth session of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 4 June. In his report, (Jiang Quan) pointed out: "Whether the education cause develops successfully or not is a key issue which has a bearing on the success of the four modernizations and is also a major task which will benefit future generations." He said: "People of all nationalities and all circles will be mobilized to attach importance to, show concern for and support education and make concerted efforts to enhance the Chinese national scientific and cultural levels, train a new socialist generation and cultivate a large number of people of ability for the four modernizations."

(Jiang Quan) analyzed the overall situation of the province's education front and said that over the past 4 years and more after the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the situation of the education front has become remarkably good and continued to progress steadily. He put forth his opinions on middle, primary, nationality and spare-time education in the province. He said: "Primary education is the foundation of education as a whole. Our province must strive to basically popularize primary education in the 1980's." He went on to say: "In middle school education, we must reform the education structure."

Specifically speaking, we must mobilize all professional departments concerned to go into action together. While reducing the number of junior middle classes attached to primary schools, we must properly readjust the experimental points of middle schools. We must actively develop school and technical education, seriously run middle professional schools well, continue to run middle agriculture schools, run key schools well and strive to improve the teaching quality of middle and primary schools."

(Jiang Quan) said: "Nationality education occupies a special and important position in our province. Seriously strengthening nationality education is of important significance for strengthening national unity, consolidating border defense and building the four modernizations." He held: "In the light of the recent national conference on nationality education work and of the 30 years of experience, we must regard the spirit of the central work conference as the guiding ideology in our province's nationality education work. We must seriously implement the party's policy on nationalities, continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and respect and fully protect the political, economic, cultural and educational equality and rights of the minority nationalities and their democratic autonomy. In working out plans and making arrangements for work, we must proceed from the reality of all nationalities and cannot indiscriminately copy experiences of the Han regions. Also we cannot demand uniformity in everything among all minority nationalities. We must implement the party's principle on education and adopt the necessary special measures to strengthen nationality education so that all nationalities can gradually establish on their own education systems which are suitable to the characteristics of each minority nationality."

(Jiang Quan) said: "For a certain period in the future, the general task of spare-time education for workers and peasants is to strive to wipe out illiteracy among the young and juvenile workers and peasants, actively develop all kinds of cultural, professional and technical continuation schools and properly conduct senior middle, professional and technical education to improve the cultural, scientific and technological levels of peasants, and staff and workers at their posts."

ZHANG ZHIXIU ATTENDS KUNMING CHILDREN'S SHOW

HK070342 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Summary] The Kunming PLA units gave a literature and art soiree in Kunming to mark Children's Day. Commander Zhang Zhixiu, First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian, and Political Department Director (Xiao Jian) attended the function. Children of personnel of the leading organs of the units gave a performance.

CHEN BINGYU ADDRESSES NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

SK070754 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, in his speech at the autonomous regional industrial and communications work conference, Comrade Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the autonomous people's government, stressed: The 1981 tasks for the autonomous regional industrial and communications front are difficult. Various localities should earnestly implement the principle of readjusting the national economy and, by seizing the chance to implement the spirit of the national industrial and communications work conference, mobilize all staff members, workers and the masses to go all out, work hard and vigorously engage in consumer goods production to contribute to fulfilling the 1981 tasks imposed on the industrial and communications front and achieving increased income in line with increased production.

Comrade Chen Bingyu stated: Since the beginning of 1981, the regional industrial and communications front has earnestly implemented the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's work conference and the guideline of the autonomous regional party representatives' meeting, causing further planned readjustment in the industrial economy. The industrial structure and the proportion of various sectors have developed into a new situation. The front has scored new achievements in readjusting this structure and maintaining a proper balance. In the textile industries, the front has made quick progress and fulfilled its production tasks satisfactorily. In the first 4 months, profits earned by first light industrial and textile industrial enterprises surpassed that of the corresponding 1980 period respectively by 78.3 and 26.9 percent. However, there are still many problems in 1981 industrial and communications production. Of these problems, the poor economic result is prominent. In the first 4 months, the regional total industrial output value plan was not fulfilled successfully, failing to even meet that of the corresponding 1980 period. This merits increased attention.

Comrade Chen Bingyu noted: To improve this situation, it is first necessary to raise industrial economic results by vigorously developing consumer goods production.

Comrade Chen Bingyu stated: To meet the needs of consumer goods production, heavy industry should also readjust its production tasks and produce goods in short supply. The metallurgical industry should continuously readjust its product structure so as to provide raw materials for consumer goods production.

Comrade Chen Bingyu stated: We must grasp well the production and conservation of energy. Various enterprises should devise plans and measures for conserving energy. Transport departments should do everything possible to increase passenger and cargo volume so as to convert losses into profits as quickly as possible and thereby increase their income.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS PRIMARY SCHOOL

SK070518 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] During his visit to a school in Zhenxiangbai banner, Xilin Gol league, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, said that primary and middle school students of Han nationality in pastoral areas should vigorously study the Mongolian language which is useful in work in the pastoral areas and conducive to unity among nationalities.

Zhou Hui went to (Baiyinbaoluge) commune in Zhengxiangbai banner on 20 May to familiarize himself with the herdsmen's production and livelihood. He also visited a school of the commune. The school has some 500 students from first grade to third grade, most of whom are of Mongolian nationality. In addition to learning their own language, these students will have to learn the Chinese language beginning from the third grade. The school, however, does not have specific regulations as to whether the students of Han nationality, very few in number, should study the Mongolian language. Therefore, some study it and some do not.

Zhou Hui stressed: Children of Mongolian and Han nationalities in pastoral areas should study the Mongolian and Chinese languages. This will help them become one with the masses of various nationalities when they grow up and better serve the people in pastoral areas and contribute to the work in pastoral areas.

SHANXI RIBAO ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

HK060654 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 81 p 1

[Report by Xiao Guao [5135 0498 1344]: "Provincial Capital Construction Work Conference Proposes Measures for Furthering Readjustment--Reduce the Capital Construction Front, Develop Needed Capital Construction Projects and Push Forward in the Face of Difficulties"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial government recently held a work conference in Taiyuan on the provincial capital construction front. The conference affirmed the achievements made in readjusting the capital construction in the province in 1979 and put forth suggestions and measures for continuing the reduction of the capital construction front and developing those projects that are really needed by the province.

Basing themselves on the spirit of the national capital construction conference, all the comrades attending the provincial conference conscientiously discussed the readjustment work in the provincial capital construction front. The conference pointed out that in the past 2 years, 316 projects across the province have been closed or suspended and together with the 48 projects that were decided by the conference to be closed or suspended this year, the total of such projects is 364. Accordingly, the investment for projects that have not been completed amounts to 1.1 billion yuan. This move will result in considerable improvement in the proportionate relationship between "bones" and "flesh."

The conference suggested that in addition to the 48 projects, including the construction of a nitramine chemical plant in Xing County and a phosphate fertilizer plant in ShENCHI County that have to be closed or suspended, all other projects that were not included in this year's capital construction plans must be closed. According to their subordinate relations, these projects must be dealt with and investigations and proposals must be made as how to handle these projects. With regard to the projects that have been officially informed of their closure or suspension additional investment must no longer be allocated and the construction workers must be withdrawn so as to concentrate manpower, materials and finances on developing housing construction, light and textile industries and on developing the production of goods for daily use.

In order to guarantee that the work of suspending or closing projects can be carried out smoothly, the conference has decided that the projects that are to be closed or suspended and that required over 1 million yuan in investment each must be managed by the provincial clearance office while those with less than 1 million yuan in investments will be managed by various municipalities and localities under the inspection of the staff organized by the building committees of the province and various other levels and by various departments. The closing or suspending of projects must be carried out well and according to requirements so that this work can be completed as quickly as possible before flood season begins. At the same time, the existing leading groups must be kept stable, ideological work must be done well and planning must be worked out for handling personnel, equipment, materials and finances. Measures must also be taken to prevent theft, private distribution and plundering.

The plans for the capital construction this year were disseminated a little bit late and there are severe shortages in cement and timber, all of these adding up to very unfavorable conditions for fulfilling the plans. The delegates to the conference were unanimous in their view that they must advance in the face of difficulties and capital construction must be carried out in an orderly manner. There are 139 projects that are to be completed and put into operation this year.

They include the Liuwan mine shaft, the No 2 shaft of the third mine in Yangquan, Shentou electric power station, the railway electrification from Yangquan to Taiyuan, constructing staff and students dormitories of seven universities that include Shanxi University and Shanxi Medical College, the Taiyuan glass bottle factory, the Changzhi sewingmachine plant, and the Shanxi vinylon plant. Preference must be given to these projects with regard to funds, materials and quality of construction so that these projects will be completed as soon as possible. In the future, the volume of the work and the space of the projects for housing in urban areas as well as the occupants for these buildings must be checked so as to avoid the bad economic result of completed buildings that cannot be lived in. We must also gradually trial introduce a contract method by which the building of housing is undertaken through bidding by contractors who are responsible for their own construction costs. At the same time, development companies will be established on a trial basis in the two cities of Taiyuan and Datong so that the building of housing in cities and towns can be accelerated.

TIANJIN HOLDS GENERAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK060650 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 May 81

[Summary] From 14 to 20 May, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a conference on general education work. The conference pointed out: "To do a good job of readjusting the education cause, vigorously improve teaching quality, make the schools become important places for the building of socialist spiritual civilization and ensure that the schools will gradually meet the requirements for training a sufficient number of people of ability, are the fundamental tasks of the middle and primary schools in the future."

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the situation of the education front in the municipality has been excellent. The conference made arrangements for the future tasks and put forth: "We must link the development of the excellent situation of the education front with the municipality's actual situation. We must seriously implement the decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on the problems concerning popularizing primary education and implement the Tianjin Municipality's plan and program for readjusting, reforming and developing secondary education. Therefore, we must constantly heighten our understanding of the importance of education in the course of the four modernizations, develop the education cause in accordance with the law and, in the light of reality, do what we are capable of. We must further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and really regard intellectuals as a part of the working class. We must trust them politically, rely on them professionally, show concern for their livelihood and give full play to their enthusiasm."

The conference also demanded that ideological and political work be done well among the teachers and make sure that professional training is conducted well. It is essential first of all to run well a large number of key middle schools.

Leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC Committee, including Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, Wang Enhui, Lu Da, Liu Jinfeng, Yang Jianbai, Zhu Ziqiang and Yu Zhiyuan, attended. Huang Zhigang and Liu Gang gave reports while Hu Qili spoke.

TIANJIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MUNICIPALITY'S ECONOMY

HK060620 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 May 81

[Tianjin RIBAO 26 May correspondent's article: "The Municipality's National Economy Progresses Steadily in the Course of Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] Since this municipality implemented the policy on readjustment, its national economy has undergone a gratifying change. First, the scale of capital construction and expenditures have been reduced, revenue has increased, more currency has been withdrawn from circulation and commodity prices have been basically stabilized.

Second, agricultural production responsibility systems have been implemented, agricultural economic structure has been readjusted and the enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members has been enhanced. The situation of agricultural production has improved rather quickly. Third, industrial and product structure has become rational. Light industrial and textile products, particularly marketable products and export products, have quickly developed. Fourth, in accordance with the requirements of the aim of socialist production, the orientation of a portion of heavy industry has been changed to the production of daily use consumer goods. Fifth, economic efficacy has been remarkably raised and industrial production has tended to develop persistently and steadily.

The article pointed out that although this municipality has scored many achievements in the economic readjustment, the achievements are far behind the requirements of the party Central Committee and the task of readjustment. Weak links still exist in some work. Therefore, our task of readjustment is still very arduous. We must by no means lower our guard and relax.

Since the beginning of this year, under the municipal CCP Committee's leadership, the cadres and masses in this municipality have seriously studied the spirit of central work conference and summed up their experiences. 1) We have come to understand the policy of readjustment in an all-round way. 2) We have started work on the production of famous brand products and in key trades and vigorously developed production of daily use consumer goods. 3) In the course of readjustment, we have paid attention to proceeding from the actual situation and characteristics of the advanced. We must implement the policy on readjustment. 4) We must strive to learn from the management and advanced technology of Shanghai.

HU QILI PROPOSES PRESS MEETINGS ON TIANJIN AFFAIRS

OW090732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The municipal government of Tianjin, the third biggest city of China, will call periodic press conferences to discuss municipal affairs and solicit the opinion of the media on its work, reports the WORKERS DAILY today. Also, a spokesman for the Tianjin municipal government will give radio and television talks from time to time informing the people about government decisions on problems which concern them most. The new approach was proposed by Tianjin Mayor Hu Qili, and adopted at a recent meeting of the municipal government. Its aim is enabling the government to win the support and cooperation of the people in its work, says the WORKERS' DAILY.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA SEES DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS

SK100239 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to Tianjin RIBAO, the 2.5 million mu of wheat in the city's suburban counties is ripe, and harvesting is underway. The city is having a poor wheat harvest this year because of the most serious drought in a century. Wheat output is expected to decrease 30-40 percent from the 1980 level.

The drought continues. The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee is very concerned with this year's summer harvest. On 7 June, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee; Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee in charge of agriculture; and responsible comrades of the municipal agriculture department traveled to Jinghai County to inspect the drought situation.

CHENG MING ON AGENDA FOR SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

HK020207 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 44, 1 Jun 81 pp 7, 8

[Article by Lo Ping: "Five Items on the Agenda for the Sixth Plenary Session"]

[Text] Pulling Back the Curtain of Mystery

Beijing is warm and windy in May. Looking down from the Great Wall, it seems that those dusty days have passed, and at least the curtain of mystery on the sixth plenary session has been pulled back, and the date for the meeting, which was difficult to ascertain before, has been decided.

The mystery about the sixth plenary session is that sometimes it has been said that it will not be held and sometimes that it will, sometimes that it will be held ahead of schedule and sometimes that it will be postponed. According to informed friends in Beijing, the Central Committee decided in February not to convene the plenary session this year, and this was also revealed in documents. Later it was said that the meeting would be convened at the end of May. Later still it was postponed, and scheduled for the end of June.

The Form of an Enlarged Meeting

Another official document issued by the Central Committee in early May said that it had been decided to convene the sixth plenary session. It is said that the meeting will be in two parts, one session being convened in mid-June, to last about 7 days, and the other to be held at the end of June, to last about 3 days. Is this the final decision? Will there be another final decision after the final decision?

It is said that the session will adopt the form of an enlarged meeting. In addition to Central Committee members, it will be attended by responsible persons of State Council ministries, the Nos 1 and 2 men of every province, and the responsible persons of all military regions and branches of the armed forces. This will be an enlarged Central Committee plenary session.

According to my friends, there will be five main items on the session's agenda:

Agenda Items in Addition to the Three Basic Items

1. To adopt the "resolution on a number of historical issues since the founding of the state;"
2. To discuss and decide on guiding principles and plans for economic readjustment;
3. To decide on the question of Hua Guofeng's resignation and to decide on the choice of person to be the new Central Committee chairman;
4. To expand the organization and readjust the personnel of the central Secretariat, and to elect a number of replacement secretaries (it is reported that Xi Zhongxun is on the list of candidates);
5. To decide on the date and agenda for the 12th party congress.

The first three of these items are basic and major items.

Document No. 15

The sixth plenary session will end by 30 June. This will be followed by the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the CCP and the promulgation of the "resolution on a number of historical issues since the founding of the state."

In order to carry out propaganda work for this resolution, the Central Committee has issued its Document No 15, which states: The "resolution on a number of historical issues since the founding of the state" will be promulgated at the CCP's 60th anniversary, and all propaganda departments must carry out vigorous and positive propaganda on the party's greatness, glory and fine traditions, and on looking ahead for the sake of the four modernizations, and so on.

Why should there occur these twists and turns between deciding not to hold the session and deciding to hold it, between holding it early and postponing it, and finally holding it neither early nor late? What is the background to all this?

The Background to the Twists and Turns Over the Session

The main reason is the ideological differences within the party. Particularly prominent is the fact that many people still cling to "leftist" ideology. There are many aspects of expression of this ideology. There are differences between the "leftist" viewpoint and the viewpoint of Deng Xiaoping over the "resolution on a number of historical issues since the founding of the state," that is, the evaluation of Mao Zedong, over solving the problem of Hua Guofeng's resignation, and over the issue of economic readjustment. There are of course a number of "leftist" figures in the upper stratum, and plenty in the middle stratum (the middle leadership stratum). They go further in pushing the "leftist" policies of the upper stratum, and their minds are full of ideas of preferring "left" to right and a craving to launch movements. They are unhappy about the third plenary session, and in their heart of hearts they do not agree with the practices of the past few years. They hold that overthrowing the gang of four was "turning chaos," and reviving the pre-Cultural Revolution practices is "restoring order." When the Central Committee stresses the guiding principle of the third plenary session on emancipating the mind, they bide their time and take no action, ostensibly comply with but inwardly oppose the principle, and adopt a wait-and-see approach. When the Central Committee recently stressed upholding the four basic principles, even though it simultaneously declared that there would be no change in the third plenary session's guiding principle on emancipating the mind, they secretly rejoiced, saying: "You see, I saw this problem long ago." As soon as the central work conference documents, with a little taste of "drawing back" about them, were transmitted, certain leading figures in provinces and municipalities shouted and jumped for joy, holding that the deviations could now all be rectified; and some responsible cadres of provinces and municipalities even flexed their muscles and got ready to grab "rightists." They wanted to launch a movement on a large scale.

A Word From the Beijing City Party Committee Shocks People

For instance, Liu X of the Beijing City CCP Committee's Propaganda Department said at the very start of his speech at the citywide report meeting: "Comrades, friends!" In laying particular stress on the word "friends," he showed that things were different from before. He went on: "This is another trial of strength between the intellectuals and the party...." and so on. These words had the whiff of gunpowder; the audience thought of the atmosphere on the eve of the "antirightist" movement in 1957, and cold shivers ran down their spines.

Liu X and company know nothing other than to carry out two movements with regard to the intellectuals. One movement is to rectify people. They have a damn good mind to get hold of large numbers of hats and sticks to use at any time on people who oppose them or who do not obey orders; in this way they can demonstrate the might of the leadership and of power. The other movement is a formalist thing. No matter what work it is, when it gets into their hands they raise a great hue and cry. For instance the Central Committee recently proposed building socialist spiritual civilization in the Chinese nation; when this got into their hands, gongs and drums were loudly beaten and red slogan banners were put up everywhere. After that, leaders at all levels went out to sweep and clean the streets, the press published photographs, and scenes were shown on television; however the work was not done in a thoroughgoing way.

Who could imagine that a nation's spiritual civilization could be suddenly revived and enhanced in this fashion? On the surface it seemed that these noisy efforts accomplished the Central Committee's call, but actually it was a method of just going through the motions to satisfy the central authorities.

The Latent Instability Crisis

If it is said that there is a latent instability crisis in China, then it should be said that the "leftist" line is a prominent factor for it. The attention of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang has been drawn by the fact that people who have not eliminated "leftist" poison from themselves can be found everywhere throughout the country, and that the diehards among them resist the principles and policies of the third plenary session, are discontented with Deng Xiaoping's line, and harbor opinions and views that greatly differ from the Central Committee core on the questions of the evaluation of Mao, the resignation of Hua Guofeng and the readjustment of the economy. Deng Xiaoping recently spoke on eliminating erroneous "leftist" ideology, and the spirit of this talk has already been conveyed throughout the country. Judging by the contents of the speech that have been conveyed, Deng and Hu are alert to the harmful nature of erroneous "leftist" ideology and have made a relatively deepgoing and systematic criticism of "leftist" errors. For instance, Deng made five points with regard to the universality of "leftism": 1) People in the rural areas are afraid of becoming rich, holding that this is bound to lead to revisionism and polarization; they hold that rearing a sow means opening a small capitalist bank and that the rabbits they raise will be described as capitalist rabbits which should not eat socialist grass; 2) people in industry are afraid of making profits, because the "putting profits in command" was criticized, and only keeping political accounts, not economic ones was proposed for many years; 3) people in finance and trade are afraid of enlivening their sector and stress unified purchase and sales and monopoly in handling commodities; 4) people in education are afraid of academic training and oppose it, babbling that the more knowledge you have, the more reactionary you are; 5) people in culture, literature and art circles are afraid of "being released," as running counter to the double hundred principle.

Deng Xiaoping's Drive To Eliminate "Leftism"

As a result of the recent drive to clear away "leftist" ideology, the CCP can in general unify its divergent ideas on the evaluation of Mao, the readjustment of the economy, and the Hua Guofeng issue. The national conference on industry and communications held in Shanghai in April played a considerable role in readjusting the economy and clearing away "leftist" ideology. Huang Kecheng's article and the RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article have set the keynote for evaluating Mao, that is, that his merits are primary and his mistakes secondary. However, everyone knows that Mao's leftist ideological mistakes were serious and that he acted not wisely but erroneously with regard to economic work, democratic work style, and the question of successors. The drive to eliminate "leftist" ideology is in fact aimed at Mao Zedong's leftist mistakes.

Since the ice has started to melt, the water can flow through the channels. The sixth plenary session, which was not going to be held, will now be held.

It can be asserted that the sixth plenary session will be one of the most important Central Committee meetings for many years. This is obviously because the session will decide on the departure of the old Central Committee chairman and the entrance of a new one. Even more important, the session will storm "leftist" ideology in the manner of the Liaoning-Shenyang campaign. The main reason why the sixth plenary session will be convened in the form of an enlarged meeting, allowing the participation of the responsible persons of all military regions and branches of the armed forces and the Nos 1 and 2 men of every province is not to let them express their attitude on Hua Guofeng's resignation, but to enable them to undergo another baptism in clearing away "leftism."

12th Party Congress To Be Postponed

It seems that it is easy to guard against rightism but difficult to eliminate "leftism." Leftist ideology has historical, social, practical and class causes. "Leftism" still has a very great market. Hence, a sixth plenary session cannot completely solve the problem of clearing away "leftism," and it can be expected that when "leftist" figures speak they will express an attitude identical with that of Deng and Hu and declare praise and support for them, but what really goes on in their minds is something else again. The writer therefore holds that there will still be a concealed danger of "leftism" after the session.

Advancing from the 6th plenary session to the 12th party congress will be another major process in the political course of the Deng-Hu-Zhao system. Many problems will have to be solved during the period between these two meetings. The 12th congress was scheduled to be held this year. Afterwards there is another important meeting--the seventh [as published] NPC--to be held. However it now seems that the timetable has been changed. It has been decided to hold the 12th party congress next year. I believe that the postponement of this congress is connected with the party's concentration of effort on economic readjustment.

CHENG MING ON PRC ATTITUDE TOWARD HONG KONG PRESS

HK030901 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 44, 1 Jun 81 p 3

[Editorial: "We Must 'Nitpick'"]

[Text] Some Hong Kong publications such as CHENG MING and TUNG HSIANG have recently carried a number of articles supporting Bai Hua and criticizing the article published in JIEFANGJUN BAO. These articles have aroused two different responses in Beijing:

"How concerned with state affairs the Overseas Chinese compatriots are!"

"We do not need overseas people to nitpick about our business!"

These are two extreme remarks. One is complimentary while the other is condemnatory.

The condemnatory remark comes from the Beijing government officials. However, we are not at all surprised to hear this because our reporters heard similar remarks from the Beijing authorities as recently as 1 year ago.

In our opinion, such statements are totally absurd.

The first absurd point is treating Hong Kong compatriots as "outsiders" and not "members of the family."

The second absurd point is thinking that Overseas Chinese compatriots have no need to show their concern for state affairs.

The third absurd point is thinking that Overseas Chinese compatriots have no right to put forward suggestions to the Chinese authorities.

We want to ask the government officials in Beijing:

1. Are Hong Kong compatriots people of the People's Republic of China? Are they masters of the country?
2. If the answer is negative, why is there a representative of Hong Kong attending the NPC?

3. If the answer is positive, why should not people of Hong Kong be concerned about and discuss political affairs?

They should not deprive the Hong Kong compatriots of the people's democratic rights stipulated in the constitution unless they want to uphold "lawlessness."

They should understand the Overseas Chinese compatriots, patriotic feelings toward the country unless they are keeping their eyes closed. Many Hong Kong newspapers have special columns for Chinese news and local situations in various places. This shows that Hong Kong compatriots are concerned about state affairs.

People should not think that the several hundreds of thousands of Chinese people, who have come from mainland China, have already lost their feelings toward their country. As a matter of fact, 999 out of 1,000 of them are still patriotic. Many of these people were obliged to bid farewell with wet eyes to the five-star flag beyond the Shenzhen River and came to Hong Kong reluctantly. Are not these people, compared with those bureaucratic and privilege-seeking people on the mainland who put personal interests ahead of the interests of the state and the people, more patriotic?

All patriots want the state to be strong and the people to be rich. Thus, people are beginning to worry about the state and the people. When they recognize the existence of all sorts of problems, they discuss and argue about these problems, or give counsel and put forward proposals. All this is in fact a manifestation of patriotism, and what is the point of pouring cold water on these people?

"No need to nitpick" is a chilly remark, but "your contentions sabotage stability and unity" is a worse one. The tone of it is like sentencing a criminal in court. More than a chilly remark, it is actually a freezing one. Nevertheless, if you are out to condemn somebody, you do not always need a charge. For example, some Hong Kong publications have disclosed and criticized Wang Dongxing and the "whatever faction" in the past, and this act should have played an active role in creating public opinion among the people. However, the authorities concerned have seized on the mistake and shortcoming, stuck labels and come down with the big stick on all this. It was really a ridiculous incident. What is the logic of accusing the discloser of the "whatever faction" of the crime of sabotaging stability and unity instead of accusing the "whatever faction" of their illegal and undisciplined activities? The authorities concerned were only turning the facts and the right and wrong of the issue upside down. The "court verdict" of the Beijing officials was completely groundless. That is why we say, if you are out to condemn somebody, you do not always need a charge.

What is the point of pouring water over and throwing hailstones at people? The motive behind this might be "good," hoping that "family scandal will not be made public." But in the final analysis, it is to promote obscurantism. This policy has been practiced inside the country for about 30 years and the effects are obvious today; the masses are beginning to lose their confidence in the CCP Central Committee and are losing their initiative in production. At a forum held by scientists in Beijing on 20 May, Hu Yaobang quoted a couplet:

"I make no noise amid sounds of the wind and rain and spend my life quietly; I am not concerned about state affairs and major events and spend my life safely."

Hu Yaobang criticized this couplet as "too despondent." However, it is a portrait of the feelings of many Chinese people at present. It has long been true that those who "make noise" or "are concerned about affairs" will have bad luck. Do the party and government officials in Beijing today hope that the overseas patriots take this couplet as their motto and turn their enthusiasm into indifference?

Righteousness and patriotism are the backbone of a man of integrity. They absolutely will not be frightened away or yield to the cold water or hailstones. We will contend about state affairs and will be "nitpicking." In the past, the masses did not have much chance, perhaps under heavy political pressure, to contend about the leftist mistakes committed by the PRC, and this led to a catastrophe which still remains fresh in our memory. How can we forget the historical lessons? Thus, we must "make noise" regardless of the sounds of the wind and rain and must be "concerned about major events" despite cold water and hailstones.

"Can you guarantee the correctness of speech?" To err is human. We may make mistakes like all people (not gods in the sky) over the world. However, we hope to commit the fewest mistakes, and at the same time, we hope that the PRC can be strict with itself and be lenient in blaming others and hope that the practice of "allowing the magistrates to burn down the houses while forbidding the common people even to light lamps" can vanish in the wind.

Vanish in what wind? We hope that it vanishes in the wind of turning chaos to order and turning "leftism" to order.

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